

The INLAND PRINTER

A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.

VOL. VII.—No. 6.

CHICAGO, MARCH, 1890.

TERMS: \$2.00 per year, in advance.
Single copies, 20 cents.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

VOLAPÜK AND THE PRINTERS.

NO. II.—BY ORVILLE D. ORTON.

THE article in the last issue was devoted to the question as to whether it was advantageous for the printers to gain a knowledge of Volapük. This one will be devoted to an explanation of the construction of the language. The basis of the construction of the entire language is that the root words are formed as much as possible of only three letters, a consonant, a vowel, and this followed by another consonant. This makes it possible to carry out the idea of the language to form the different parts of speech and the variations in the signification of the words themselves, as in the case of synonyms, by the use of suffixes and prefixes. The suffixes being mostly a vowel followed by a consonant, and the prefixes being, on the contrary, a consonant followed by a vowel, the succession of vowels and consonants is preserved through the entire word. Such a principle makes it easy to be able to speak and remember a word almost upon sight. The simple root words are nouns, or sometimes designated as substantives. From these are formed most of the other parts of speech. Of these nouns about forty per cent of them are taken from the English, thus making it quite easy for an English-speaking person to acquire it. A great number of these words from the English are not changed in the spelling or meaning, but as the pronunciation of the vowels is regular and there is only one sound for each letter, the pronunciation of the word is changed somewhat. Thus "man" has the same meaning in both the languages, although in Volapük it is pronounced as if spelled "mahn." So with other words, they are spelled differently, but pronounced and mean the same. As an instance, *jip* is pronounced and means "sheep."

In the pronunciation of the vowels and consonants each and every letter has one unchangeable sound, and only one. The sounds they have are all in the English, except one, which is that of *ü*. This is taken from the German, as are also the two other dotted vowels, *ö* and *ä*. All the vowels have the one sound, which is always long and never changed or shortened under any

circumstances. The accent in all cases is upon the last syllable. Because of these principles, it is almost impossible for one to miss the pronunciation of any word which may be presented to them. The pronunciation of the consonants varies from the English in the following instances: C has the sound of j, and *cog*, "joke," is pronounced as if spelled "jog"; g is always pronounced hard, as in gun, and never as in George; j is sounded like sh, as in the example given before, *jip* becomes "sheep"; x has the sound of ks, even at the beginning of a word; y is always a consonant, and is sounded as in yet; z has the sound of ts, *zon* is sounded as if spelled "tsoan." The vowels have these sounds: A as in father, e as in they, i as in machine, o as in own, u as oo in moon; ä as in fair, ö as o in word, ü has no equivalent in English, but is a combination of oo and ee. It is the German ü and the French u. Every letter is always sounded, and hence there are no silent letters and there are no diphthongs; consequently, when two vowels are found one following the other, as they are in rare instances, each is pronounced separately, and from the foregoing we deduce the rule that each vowel makes a syllable. So much for the letters and pronunciation.

No noun in the singular, or, more strictly speaking, no root word, ends with the letter s. To form the plural of any word it is only necessary to add s; *man* is "man" and *mans* is "men." All nouns are declined to denote in what relation they are to the verb with which they are used. This is not encountered in English, and would be no doubt an innovation to many. The English way to denote the case of a noun is to place it either before or after the verb or by the use of prepositions. In Volapük the noun has four cases, namely, subjective, subject of a verb; possessive, denoting possession; dative, indirect object; accusative, direct object of a transitive verb. A noun in the subjective case is the simple root word form; the possessive is formed by the suffixing of a; the dative by e, and the accusative by i. Thus, you see, that to decline any noun the subjective case is the simple form and the others are formed by the addition of the first three vowels in their order. This is indeed simple and easy to remember. To form the

plural it is only necessary to add the *s* after the other letters which have been added, it being the rule to always add the sign of the plural the last of all that is added.

Adjectives are formed by the addition of the ending *ik* to the root word. Still retaining our word "man," we will proceed to form an adjective from it, and we have the word *manik* which means manly, virile. The position of adjectives, and, in fact, every modifier, whether a word or a phrase, is following the word or phrase it modifies. This is the opposite to English. In English there is only one instance of this placing of adjectives, and that is only in the printing of it and not in the reading of it. It is when we write \$5.

Adverbs are formed by the addition of *iko*, which is the adjective ending, with *o* added. These, of course, come under the general rule as to position. Taking our word "man," and we get the adverb *maniko*, manfully. Not only may this word be used in this way, for obtaining adjectives and adverbs, but any other word as well for the purpose.

Adjectives and adverbs are compared by the addition of the suffixes *um* in the adjectives to form the comparative degree, and of *ün* to form the superlative. *Gudik*, good; *gudikum*, better; *gudikün*, best. In the adverbs the suffixes are *umo* and *üno*. You observe again that these are only the adjective forms with the addition of *o*. *Jöniko*, beautifully; *jönikumo*, more beautifully; *jöniküno*, most beautifully. From the above it will be learned that the ending *ik* is the distinguishing mark of adjectives, and that *iko* is that of adverbs.

The numerals up to nine are: *bal*, 1; *tel*, 2; *kil*, 3; *fol*, 4; *lul*, 5; *mäl*, 6; *vel*, 7; *jöl*, 8; *zul*, 9. It will be noticed that each one ends in *l*, and that they are formed, as to the vowels, by their rotation in order, as far as they will go, and there is but the one break in the order, at *vel*, 7. It is, therefore, necessary to tax the memory with the first letter only of each word. The plurals here, as in other instances, are formed by the suffixing of *s*, but the plural is tens, that is, the plural of 1, *bal*, is *bals*, 10, and of *tel*, is *tels*, 20, etc. To form the numbers between the tens recourse is had to the ancient manner of expressing them in English, and the present mode in other languages. For eleven we say ten and one, *balsebal*; twenty-four, twenty and four, *telsefol*. The *e* between the ten number and the unit number means "and." Hundred is *tum*, thousand is *mil*, and million is *balion*. Eighteen hundred and ninety is *balmil jöltum züs*. These words, as other modifiers, are placed after the modified word.

The personal pronouns are suffixed to the verb stem, and not separated from it. The distinguishing mark of them is that they are always connected to the verb by the letter *o*. They are *ob*, I; *ol*, you; *om*, he; *of*, she; *os*, it; *on*, one (collective). The plurals take *s*. You may notice how easy it is to remember these. The connecting letter is in every instance *o*, and the *m* in *om* is from "masculine," the first letter of the word, and the same with *f* in *of* from "feminine," and *on* is "one"

with the *e* omitted. Hence, it is only necessary to tax the memory with *b*, *l* and *s* in *ob*, *ol* and *os*. These all take the plural except *on* and *os*. *On* already has the plural signification, and *os* cannot be put in the plural form, because it would cause a double consonant which is to be avoided, and also because it would be a difficult matter to understand what the plural of the impersonal "it" would be. The impersonal "it" is the "it" in the sentence "it snows." No plural of this could very well be imagined. The adjective or possessive pronouns are formed by the addition of the regular adjective ending to the personal pronouns. *Obik*, my; *olik*, your, etc.

In the use of the personal pronouns it is necessary to use a masculine pronoun, with a masculine subject, and a feminine pronoun with a feminine subject, and a neuter pronoun, *os*, with a neuter subject. In the construction of a sentence the general model is a great deal upon the English sentence order. First comes the subject with its modifiers, then the word *no* if the verb is negative, or the word *li* if it is interrogative; verb with its modifiers; direct object with its modifiers, and, lastly, the indirect object with its modifiers. When there is a principal sentence and a subordinate one the principal sentence is placed first.

The principal demonstrative pronouns are these: *At*, this; *et*, that and *ot*, the same. They are not declined, and follow the word they modify. *Man at*, this man; *man et*, that man; *man ot*, the same man. There is no rule for the guidance in distinguishing prepositions, conjunctions and some few other parts of speech. But after prepositions one must always use the subjective form of words, they never govern the objective as sometimes in English. We say, "He gives a dollar to me." Here "me" is in the objective and is the object of the preposition "to." In Volapük we say, *Givom doabi al ob*. Derived prepositions are formed from nouns, and they have a distinguishing ending *ü*. They are translated into English generally by the use of three or four words. *Geb* is use, *gebü* is by the use of.

There is a very nice arrangement to form the days of the week and the months of the year. Recourse is had to the numerals, and for month, *mul*, we get the ending *ul* and add it to the numerals, and we have *balul*, January; *telul*, February, etc. To form the days of the week the numerals are placed before the word for day, *del*, and joined to it by the connecting letter *ü*, which is the distinguishing mark for the days of the week. We get, *balüdel*, Sunday; *telüdel*, Monday, etc.

When we have a masculine noun and we wish to make it feminine, we use the personal pronoun "she," *ji*, as a prefix, and it makes the word feminine. *Pul*, boy; *jipul*, girl. This may be applied to any word.

Now we come to the most simple and beautiful part of the construction of the language. It is the conjugation of verbs. We all know what a very irregular and unruly thing a verb is generally. We also know that when we are taught the so-called regular conjugations we are taught a great deal more of the irregular ones. Our English is no exception among languages in this respect.

In Volapük there is one and only one conjugation for any and all verbs, including the verb "to be" as well as the others. A noun is taken and by the addition of a personal pronoun, *ob*, I, for example, it is made a verb, and if nothing else is either prefixed or suffixed we know it is in the singular number, indicative mood, active voice, present tense; as, *givob*, I give. There are six tenses, present, past, pluperfect, past perfect, future, and future perfect. These are all formed by the use of prefixes, and these prefixes are the ever occurring vowels in their order. The sign of the past tense is *ä*, pluperfect *e*, past perfect *i*, future *o*, future perfect *u*. Thus to conjugate the verb *givön*, to give, we have: *givob*, I give; *ägivob*, I gave; *egivob*, I have given; *igivob*, I had given; *ogivob*, I shall give; *ugivob*, I shall have given. This is the active voice. To form the passive, use is had of the first letter of the word "passive," *p*, and it is prefixed to the tense signs of the active. *Pagivom*, it is given; *pägivom*, it was given; *pegivom*, it has been given; *pigivom*, it had been given; *pogivom*, it shall be given; *pugivom*, it shall have been given. Thus it will be seen how perfect and simple and easy to remember is this conjugation for all verbs. To form the subjunctive the word *if* is placed before the verb form. *If givob*, if I should give. The conditional is formed by adding *öv* to the verb form after the pronoun. *Ogivoböv*, I would give. To make a verb or even any word interrogative, use is had of the word *li*, placed before that which is to be made interrogative. *Li* is not translated but only marks the fact that the sentence asks a question. In English we ask a question by the transposition of the words in a declarative sentence. Do I go? I do go. In Volapük such is not the case. The order of the words remains unchanged, and the presence of the word *li* indicates that it is interrogative. *Ägivob*, I gave. *Li ägivob?* did I give? When it is desired to make a statement negative, *no* is placed directly before that which is made negative. *Ägivob*, I gave. *No ägivob*, I did not give. The infinitive mood is formed by the ending *ön*. *Givön*, to give. The participle is formed by *öl*. *Givöl*, giving. Of course these may be put in different tenses. *Egivön*, to have given. *Egivöl*, having given. The present tense of the active voice is the simple verb form without any prefixed vowel; as, *döfob*, I love.

Everyone can now see that the conjugation is so very simple, as is all the other rules of the language, that it is not so difficult to understand the statement that one may master it in the course of only a few weeks at the most, and in a few days if he should be familiar already with one or more languages. It certainly has the simplest and least amount of grammar of anything in the shape of a language capable of expressing all that the human mind feels, and in the most direct manner, which has ever been brought to the attention of the inhabitants of the world.

I have made use of the English language all through this article for the purpose of comparison because it is persons speaking and understanding that language to

whom I am addressing this article. Also it is a fact that we learn a great share of what we know and perhaps I might say all, by comparison.

Volapük has already attained an enormous spread and scarcely a corner of the earth today but has its student of the language. But my space is already filled, and I may have something to say upon the subject of its spread and its benefit to the public in general in a future communication.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

OUR RESPONSIBILITIES TOWARD BOYS.

BY TOM L. MILLS, NEW ZEALAND.

WHAT shall we do with our boys? and why do so few boys display intelligence at our trade? are questions which are always under discussion, and which are stock questions. In the October issue of this journal one phase of the questions is dilated upon by Mr. Bushnell under the heading, "The Reasons Why." In the current number of *Tyfo*, our trade journal, another phase is dealt with, "Boys" being the short but awfully terrible heading. To put THE INLAND PRINTER's article in a condensed form I will quote the question and the Irish cross-question of the author, "Why do so many fail in becoming good printers?" Then the writer goes on: "Permit me to Yankeeize, Why do so many, fully an equal number, fail in all other trades and professions?" (This mode of meeting a question with a question is Irish, Mr. Bushnell.) This second query is the line upon which the article is built. The query contained in *Tyfo's* article is almost identical with the above, but the treatment of the subject is quite different.

After laying down a statement which might be disputed, namely, that trades unions are hostile to the employment of boys, but expressing no surprise at this hostility, certain things being considered, points are enumerated as follows:

Skilled workmen are in the minority, and are not wanted; the staff chiefly consists of untrained and half-trained lads with little or no ambition or incentive to study their trade; they are engaged on the poorest material; the work is "slopped up" and "rushed out"; the most egregious blunders are perpetrated, and when a customer orders a good piece of work, something original and striking, all the ornaments and borders in the office are laid under contribution, and a job is produced worthy only of a place in a gallery of horrors.

This is a true description of the state of things in many of our city as well as country offices.

"It is easy to account off-hand for so undesirable a state of things," says *Tyfo*, and then proceeds to hit off some reasons:

"Greedy masters," says the trade-unionist. "Incompetent foreman," says the lad's friends, when after five or six years the boy has developed into a useless journeyman. "Stupid" or "lazy boys," says the unhappy overseer, whose raven locks are whitening under the mental strain of trying to teach a shopful of apprentices. * * * Neither of the three theories above will account for the evil; nor will all three combined, though there is a germ of truth in all of them. * * *

That the greed of the master printer is any way in excess of that of the average man we doubt—if it is, the unhappy tradesman

man has mistaken his vocation and must suffer the pains of Tantalus. That incompetence is a general characteristic of foremen and overseers may also be fairly questioned. That boys are often stupid and obstinate, and with rare exceptions indolent, few will deny, and it is also a melancholy fact that many waste the best years of their lives in learning (after a fashion) trades for which they are wholly unfitted.

The latter thought is one, it will be observed, upon which Mr. Bushnell dwelt mainly in his article.

After dealing with effect as above, *Typo* comes to cause, and gives his reasons why, emphasizing with caps.

The primary cause of the evil lies outside the trade altogether. It is in the all-pervading tendency to "cheapen" everything required. The customer who will call at every office in the city, and waste the valuable time of every printer, to save 18 pence on a thousand billheads, who will haggle over the lowest figure offered, and then, the mean knave, demand a "discount" when he pays, if it please him to pay at all—HE is the prime cause of all the evils that afflict the trade. It is HE who fills the office with flimsy paper and evil-smelling printing ink at 3 pence a pound; it is HE who keeps the wretched comps sweating by gaslight in stuffy offices on sultry summer nights and who has ramshackled presses running on worn-out types Sabbath days as well as week days, who drives good workmen into the streets "inspecting the public buildings" while turnovers and runaway apprentices scramble through the work, and it is HE who ultimately drives the broken-spirited and worn-out printer to the bankruptcy court. And HE is master of the situation; HE fixes the price of work. *Typo* knows him well, and will have none of him. "What!!" he shrieks, with well affected surprise, when an estimate is given. "Preposterous! Extortionate! X will do the work at fifty per cent less, but I thought I'd give you a turn." "Then go to X. We keep good paper, good ink and good type. We pay good workmen a fair wage, and we have to meet our trade bills and pay our taxes. We charge accordingly." When the master printers of the North unite, as they have wisely done down South, HE will dictate to them no longer. If he wants his work done, he must pay for it.

The rights of boys are then set forth pretty fully, and it is here that I should like to put in a few observations. "Greedy masters" may be to blame in some cases, "incompetent foremen" in others, while yet "stupid" and "lazy boys" may bring incompetent manhood upon themselves, yet in how many more cases is the workman himself the party culpable? Yes, friends, the workman, from the everyday, five-eighth, common-matter hand to the white-shirt and tall-collar job hand—these are they who do the boys the most injustice, yet they cry when you thus touch them, the cry which was uttered of old: "Am I my brother's keeper?" and shun the responsibility. How often do we hear men complain of the way they were treated when they were apprentices, exclaiming in anger, "I was shown nothing. If I did a thing wrong, instead of being told how to do it right, I received a box on the ears, or had to dodge to escape a kick, as though I could do that right which I had never been shown how to do." I see it yet in our offices, boys being put to the distribution board or given a job, without the slightest supervision, and he cannot even find out the right way of doing a thing by the old direction, "Do wrong and you will find out right." Ah, no! if he does wrong he soon finds out, and he is called stupid, thick-headed,

noodle, and other terms, which make any high-spirited lad quiver, especially as it gives the other boys a chance to "poke borak" at him. I have particularly noticed that in cases where a workman has recognized his responsibility and has supervised the work of the boy placed under him—given him a handful of mixed spaces to sort, showing him how to recognize by nick, by feel, by thickness, and even by color of metal from different foundries, showing him the slight difference between three-line nonpareil and great primer, between english and pica, and such like, telling him specially to beware of bastards. Then, while the boy was standing at case, either distributing or setting, an opportune word was given, the spacing was overlooked, the carriage of the body was commented upon, and in some cases, where a peculiar style was being developed while setting—such as swaying, bobbing, or a false motion of the hand—how a warning or a hint just in time did its good work. Cleanliness was a great lesson derived from supervision—cleanliness in setting, distributing and personal habits. I have known boys who when they first came to do the devil's work were as untidy specimens of the genus imp as ever threw an oil rag at an inoffensive, and carried their untidiness with them when they were promoted to the jobroom, yet when placed under such a workman as I have just described they have appreciated him, and in a very short time they were scarcely to be recognized as the same boys, their boss being their example, and when they have gone out into the great workshop for themselves they are wont to swear by him. There is one great point to be noticed about these graduates which is the opposite of the incompetent. The incompetent (or *uncompetent*) complains of the way he was neglected, yet he does the very same to the boys under him; the graduate extols the man who was his supervisor, and he *does the like duty* to those under him.

There are many ways of looking at the benefits derived or loss sustained from the way in which a workman recognizes his duty, but I have dwelt quite long enough upon the general phase, but if I am called upon to follow the thought further, it will be a pleasant duty to further probe our duty to the boys. I may just note here that the New Zealand Typographical Association, recognizes it as the duty of its members to teach the duly apprenticed boys their trade.

The concluding lines of *Typo's* article are worthy of a prominent place, and so I close my article with them, especially drawing attention to the words which I have italicized. Articles such as "The Reasons Why" and "Boys" are ones which have a great educational worth.

Nineteen times out of twenty the bad workman has no one but himself to blame for his inefficiency. Limiting the number of apprentices will never cure the evil. *More wholesome discipline in the home*—a sense on the part of the youths and men alike that every right has its correlative duty; and such an amount of self-respect on the part of the trade as will enable masters to fix a fair price, and insist upon getting it—would in a very brief period effectually solve the boy problem.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE STORY OF A SHORT-LIVED DAILY.

BY F. MARION COLE.

VERY few people there are who never attended a reunion of the soldiers of the Rebellion—those meetings so full of meaning to the participants—where, with family and friends, the old veterans gather together to listen to speeches, songs and stories of war and to camp again as they did some twenty odd years ago. A short resumé of their hardships and a taste of army food is keenly relished by the soldiers.

Different causes—friendship, curiosity, a desire to be entertained—invariably calls out vast multitudes to attend the reunions, and such an occurrence in a small country town is regarded as the proudest time in the history of the hamlet.

Some years ago, I and a fellow compositor, Will H. Burkholder, who was about my age (twenty-one years), were employed on a weekly paper published in one of northwestern Ohio's most promising villages. Holding the position of foreman, I frequently wrote up small occurrences, merely to "get my hand in," and because I loved to write. Will had followed school teaching for a number of years and was just learning the printing business.

It was in the summer. Our village was about to bear the strain of a three days "old soldiers' reunion." Will and I concluded, after due consideration, that it would be not only the proper thing, but a venture of profit for us to run a daily paper for those three days. As we proposed to use the material of the weekly, our employer at first objected to our scheme, but after much argument we succeeded in winning him over.

Our preparation was necessarily brief. Our experience as managers and editors was likewise limited, but nothing daunted, we laid our plans according to our own ideas, selecting as the size of the sheet, five-column folio. We made up a "dummy," marking off but six or seven columns for reading matter, leaving the remainder for advertising, and started out one evening after our working hours to solicit ads.

I was well known in the town and Will was probably better qualified as a solicitor, and through our combined efforts we succeeded in filling all our available advertising space in a single evening of three or four hours. Our wonderful success was attributed in a great part to our exceedingly low rates. Hardly a business man refused to take space, and we closed our first day's work with jubilant spirits.

The next work was to set the ads. Will, not yet understanding job setting, threw all that work on to me. Our time was so short that I was compelled to work the Sunday and the evenings preceding the appearance of our paper. I got the ads up in time, but seedy looking things they were.

Our ideas when planning the paper and studying on it were, of course, far above what the sheet proved to be. Copy for ads kept coming in, and as it is contrary to the business principles of editors to refuse ads, we took them

all, encroaching wonderfully on our space for reading matter. When the first issue appeared it was filled to overflowing with anything but local occurrences.

The first day's edition did not contain the number of copies we had calculated on by several hundred. A daily paper was something new to the country people, and they seemed to lack appreciation of the efforts we had used to place before them fresh from the pen the latest local happenings. Our newsboys could be counted on the fingers of one hand, but they worked nobly and disposed of the majority of the copies issued on each day.

When the third day of the reunion drew to a close, Will and I were completely exhausted. Our work during that period was not confined to the case, the forms or the press. We would frequently run down to the street, get a report of some accident or a shorthand synopsis of a "camp fire," then hasten back to the office, set the article from our notes, take a proof, read, correct and make it up. When the forms were full, we locked and put them on the press, made them ready and run off our daily, each of us alternately feeding the press and turning the crank.

As a large portion of the matter that found its way into our forms never saw paper at all, being composed as we set it, one may correctly presume that the sheet was no marvel of typographical neatness or beauty. It contained many inaccuracies, but it served our purpose. We realized quite a sum of money on our venture and we had edited a daily paper!

The publication died as it was born—with premeditation.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

LAYING AND ARRANGEMENT OF CASES.

BY J. B. CALDWELL.

IT is admitted that all the regular news cases in an office should be uniformly laid, and that where a deviation is necessary it should be plainly indicated.

Job cases, being of different sizes and various arrangement, according to the type they are to hold, vary, sometimes, very materially from a uniform arrangement.

The Yankee job case, having two rows of boxes at the top for capitals, is, for general use, a very handy case. There are, however, eight boxes in each row on each side of the center. This makes an extra letter go in each half row. To prevent the mixture of type, and also lessen the difficulty of finding the letters, each box should be distinctly labeled. Then, whether the style be to run clear across and then back to the beginning, or only to the center, it will be plain, at a glance, just where each letter belongs.

So with other styles of job cases. Of course the regular lower and upper cases need no labels, with the exception of the latter, in the boxes above the capitals. These boxes, containing reference marks, fractions, dashes, braces, signs, etc., should each be marked, so the compositor may have some chance to "throw in" his case correctly, and when he comes to "set up" will not

have to hunt over a lot of pi in the upper story of his case to find any reference mark, fraction or sign.

It is unfair to blame a compositor for tossing the unusual characters into the chaotic boxes of his case where there is no systematic arrangement for them. If these boxes are plainly marked, then the compositor who fails to put the types where they belong is not where he belongs, and the manager or foreman should endeavor to have him amend, or suffer the consequences of a discharge or of paying another workman to put his case in order.

In many offices the quad box is a receptacle for dirt, broken spaces and a variety of pi, which, besides being very unpleasant to the eye, is a hindrance to good work. No good printer will suffer his case to become so, and if he gets a case in such condition, will soon clear it up.

One cause of spaces being found in the quad box is the putting of spaces between the quads instead of next to the letters. Putting the thinnest space needed next to the reading and the larger spaces at the outer end of the line will help in distribution and lessen the liability of spaces in the quad boxes.

All job cases should be labeled in large, plain, black letters, giving name and size of type. It will often be found a great convenience to have the cases labeled on the back as well as on the front.

Each job case should have its place, and when not in use be found there.

Cases may be arranged, as to position, to suit the convenience of the compositors, so that each case may be readily found and easily used.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

PROPER DISTRIBUTION OF LABOR.

BY DUNCAN F. YOUNG.

MANY able articles have been made the subject of proper distribution of labor, and yet, today, we find ourselves apparently very ignorant of its purposes and effects. Especially is this applicable to printers, who are, perhaps, above all other wage-earners, in a better position to know and understand. Among this class we find the greatest sufferers from improper distribution. Many steps have been taken to regulate this condition, it is true, but all to no avail. Sub-lists have been prohibited, bearers of International Typographical Union cards placed upon an equal footing in every city and town, and all alike made to pay equal dues and assessments. All these things and more, too, have been done, and still the printer suffers from improper distribution. We look and see certain men, ignorant and unfit in every particular, filling exalted positions; we see men who hold situations through thick and thin, in boycott or in strike; above the incompetent and competent alike these men are provided with situations. When new men are admitted to membership, or strikes are on, these men do not suffer. No, it is those of the rank and file, the sub.

There is a broad scope between words and acts. The broad-minded man who holds to his situation like grim death, and is sustained therein by a power behind the

throne—this man, who knows nothing of vicissitudes of a life of want, and the large-brained (?) man who knows how to manipulate the wires and work himself into a position for which he is totally unfitted, may continue to legislate for the populace, but with what results the condition of the printers of today will forcibly portray. Take the statistics of the organized printers of the country, and we find two-thirds regularly employed, while the other third are subs, receiving from one to four days' work each week, and the others idle. Adding the unorganized, the condition is even worse, and taking from the latter body to add to the former, we see at a glance that work is taken from the unfortunate one-third. How such a condition can endure is surprising indeed. Where is the man who will work for the interest of others when the latter look no further than their individual interests? And yet such exists among printers, for all pay equal dues and assessments, and stand on an equal footing in all save the division of work. If it is because the man who is unable to secure regular work is incompetent, or because he is reckless and dissipated, he should not be in the ranks of the organized body, for the fundamental principles of that body are to "Encourage a thorough apprenticeship system as the best means of making thorough workmen * * * and the elevation of members of the craft in the social scale of life," and if they do not reach that standard, thus denying them fellowship, it is decidedly wrong and unjust to accept their money and aid in furthering a measure of the results of which they cannot partake. And if they are capable of performing the work, their membership testifying to that, and their aid in furthering the cause is accepted, they should reap of the fruits of their labor, for if everyone is to work for individual ends, there is no need for organization—there is no sense in advertising to the world, "Experience has demonstrated the utility of concentrated effort in arriving at specific ends."

We know that a man's labor is the merchandise he tenders in return for the money he receives, and the value of that merchandise is in proportion to the quality and the quantity on market. If those regularly employed induce the idlers to support them they form a corner or trust, and just as wheat or rye will ruin if not consumed in proper season, so will the idle laborer, mechanic or artisan be a worthless staple on the market. Just as the merchant with a small amount of goods can demand a high price for them, so can the man with employment and all he needs place a high value on his services, and the idler is like the seller of a staple on a glutted market. His article may spoil and he must needs turn his capital over. The man who maintains a high scale of wages, and receives one-hundredth of one per cent benefit, thinks seriously of "quick sales and small profits," and many put the thought into an act. This is testified to by the number of men we term non-union men.

This condition is a menace to organized labor, and when we admit that much of it is due to many of the members themselves, we acknowledge a well-known and

oft spoken of fact, and do it for the good of the organization. Let men holding situations do all in their power for the benefit of the majority. There are men who could take their situations at a much lower price and still make more money than they do in endeavoring to maintain a high scale in idleness. It is not advisable to depend too much on the principle involved, for there is principle on both sides, and a violation of it on one side may cause the same on the other side. Let these men look to the enforcement of the apprenticeship law; let them see that the condition of the business is bettered, especially in the job line, and, finally, let them see that there is a proper distribution of work. Do it they may, by curtailing itinerancy, reduction of hours of work, phalanxing, or how they will, but for the success of organization a change must, shall and will be made—the sooner the better.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE PREPARATION OF COPY AN ECONOMICAL CONSIDERATION.

BY A. H. M.

THE question of style has always been a bone of contention in the printing trade, particularly in job and book offices. The necessity of forming a style of punctuation and capitalization is quite as great as that of forming one for the more strictly typographical appearance of a newspaper. If there were no style for the latter, what an irregular jumble would be the result—to even think of trying to do without system in this regard would show a lack of experience that would condemn any man as a tyro at the trade. If there were no style for the former what an appearance of carelessness the paper would present with all the various modes of punctuating, spelling and abbreviating shown on its pages. Leipsic, spelled “Leipzig” by one compositor and “Leipsic” by another in the same article; “Balise” would contradict “Belise” and “Belize”; John Smith would see his christian name abbreviated as “Jno.” or “J.” or given in full, in the same paragraph; numbers would be spelled out or put in figures, and a thousand and one inconsistencies would result from everyone doing as he thought right or doing as he liked without thinking at all. Divisions of words after the English style, completely governed by their derivation, or, after the American style, modified so as to be more in harmony with pronunciation; law and medical terms in italic and in roman; brackets and parentheses used indiscriminately, and so on indefinitely.

To avoid this medley, a uniform style is laid down for each newspaper, and made as complete as possible, so that when the compositor gets a take, be it editorial, commercial or news, he knows at once what to do with it, and will have no fear about his proof being marked for style.

* This matter of style is not only a great saving and convenience to the compositor, but a means of economy in time and money, saving the editor the trouble and delay of marking the copy for punctuation and the

innumerable divergences from the styles of contemporaries, in which work he would have to make large additions to his staff. Of course, the compositor has to study the usage of the paper he is working on, and, if he fail to be steadily employed, he is constantly wrestling with new and conflicting styles, and as he circles from office to office or from town to town he gets so mixed on style and so badgered and baited by the “little peculiarities of the office” that he is given a wide berth by the denizens of the proofroom, as he is generally more terse than polite.

At the risk of prolixity the preceding is given to show that copy is not so much prepared for the newspaper printer as pains are taken to prepare him for it by a list of instructions that he can learn and rely upon generally as a permanent guide, with perchance a few changes or additions at odd times. But what a mistaken idea to apply the same system to book and job offices—each office endeavoring to make its hundreds of customers accept its own peculiar style. In the greater number of cases the customer has his own views, but fails to mention anything about the matter until he sees the proof—and he sometimes expresses himself in a manner that leaves no room for doubt, when his bill is sent to him. In one office there are regularly published a society journal, an insurance magazine and a medical or pharmaceutical monthly, which, with pamphlets of all kinds, law briefs, abstracts of title, and other etceteras, are set by workmen who have a slip of printed instructions to guide them or else a copy of each particular job, whose leaves they have to search through for a clue as to what the customer wants—and sometimes not able to get that, a brother compositor perchance being fired with an ambition seemingly to get it by rote, and conveyed it away where no one can find it but himself. This system is a poor one, indeed. Editing copy means a little delay, but editing proof means great delay, much expense and discontent, and in many cases a production full of inconsistencies as a consequence of the proofreader's marks being disregarded because there was “no time,” whereas he could have had an explanation of the wishes of the author and edited the copy in a short time had an opportunity been given him.

Here the suggestion may be offered that a list of questions might be used for the purpose of suggesting to customers the various usages and the importance of having a clear understanding on the matter as an economizer to all parties interested. The usual practice is to find out minutely about the paper, type, price, and such matters, and to let the proofreader struggle to advance his peculiar ideas in default of any information from the customer—or at best at second or third hand. When the author's proofs are returned it is not unusual for the reader to see the proofs he corrected so carefully and revised so persistently, marked by the author (an admirer of Johnson, perhaps) with innumerable “u's” inserted, terminal “er's” reversed, and prefixial “in's” made “en's,” with other points of difference between the author and himself set forth so as to puzzle the compositor

to decipher them. Correcting these marks may be and often is charged to the customer as alterations, and if he should chance to protest at the price, the house is in an awkward position—it must either recede from the price or insist on it and offend a man who might prove a good customer. Sometimes, indeed, a little blandishment or banter may gain over the demurring one, but such a way of doing business is not good—all controversies being bad in trade.

Copy often comes in the form of clippings from European journals and local papers, and manuscript from different writers and correspondents—and the advertisements are of course a medley. Is it not the height of folly to consider that placing copy in such a shape in the hands of compositors is hastening the work, because the proofreader can make it uniform or fix it up afterward in the proof? It would be better were the compositors idle until the copy was prepared properly, for they lose time and money in correcting their proofs, and the employer has to suffer from annoyance at delay and from constant complaints from all quarters—"kickers" among the compositors, grumbling foremen, expostulating proofreaders, and indignant and sarcastic customers.

Edited copy would not be a panacea for all the troubles in a printing office, but it would be a good-sized sop to the Cerberus of discontent.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

NOTES ON WOOD ENGRAVING.

NO. LVIII. BY S. W. FALLIS.

THE foundation for American wood engraving being firmly established by Dr. Anderson, others of more or less ability and enthusiasm followed in his worthy footsteps. The doctor had but four pupils, namely, Garret Lansing, William Morgan, John H. Hall, and his own daughter, Ann, who afterward became the wife of a copperplate engraver by the name of Andrew Maverick.

Lansing commenced receiving instruction in 1804, and was the second wood engraver in America. After the expiration of his time with Anderson he returned to his home in Albany, and began business for himself, depending, however, for employment on his former master, Dr. Anderson, who sent him boxwood and drawings by the "Albany Sloop."

He married a young lady of wealth, as fortunes were estimated in those early days, in 1806, and moved to Boston for the purpose of practicing the art in that city; but, receiving poor encouragement, he soon returned to his former home, and afterward took up his abode in New York. His particular forte in the art was the engraving of machinery and mechanical subjects, in which branch he was especially skillful. His works, however, have not been handed down to posterity, and little is known of his success and accomplishments further than what is gleaned from the memory of some of the early connoisseurs of the art. No proofs of his engravings are accessible, although many are, undoubtedly, in existence, but escape identification, which is another example of carelessness of record in the art, the

second American wood engraver thereby losing much of the credit for the progress of the art which he undoubtedly merits.

Morgan was also a very skillful engraver, but did not long follow the practice of the art, as he soon abandoned the graver and took up the pencil, and was afterward Anderson's favorite draftsman. Further than this history fails to record any particular impress in the practice and advancement of the art to his credit.

John H. Hall was a native of Cooperstown, New York, and Anderson's third pupil, taking, however, but few lessons from his early tutor. He may really be considered self-taught. He began the art of engraving on wood in 1826, and afterward practiced the art in 1830 at Albany, receiving employment from Messrs. Carter, Andrews & Co., of Lancaster, Massachusetts, whence he removed to New York.

His best examples of the art are his engravings for "The Ornithology of the United States and Canada," by Thomas Nuttall, published at Boston by Hittard, Gray & Co. The second edition bears date of 1840; the first we have no means of ascertaining the exact date, but the engravings were undoubtedly executed in 1832-3. Some were copies from Bewick, drawn in pencil by Hall, others were drawn from nature by William Croome.

Hall's style was a mixture of Anderson's and Bewick's, Anderson's general style of tooling, with Bewick's white line effects. He also did some excellent work for the Smithsonian Institute at Washington, as well as for many other publishers and publications of lesser note and popularity.

In 1849 Hall was stricken with the gold fever, and went to California, where he died shortly after his arrival in the gold fields.

As to Dr. Anderson's fourth pupil, his daughter Ann, we have no record or illustrations of her works or success. She undoubtedly, inheriting a goodly store of that extreme modesty possessed by her sire, has robbed the history of American wood engraving and its early participants of matters of note and interest connected with the fourth pupil of the father of American wood engraving.

(To be continued.)

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

QUADRATS.

BY PICA ANTIQUE.

BY his will, dated April 28, 1790, Benjamin Franklin left to Philadelphia £1,000 (and the same amount to Boston) to be used in the manner deemed best for the interest and welfare of its inhabitants. In 1816 one John Scott supplemented the gift by a donation of \$4,000 to be devoted to the same purpose as that of the "father of electricity."

Franklin had great faith in the growth and prosperity of the country. His plan was to loan the amount bequeathed by him to "married artificers under the age of twenty-five years, at five per cent per annum and in sums not to exceed £60 sterling." This, as stated in his will, would, "without interruption for one

hundred years, equal the sum of £131,000." He further said: "I would have the managers of the donation lay out, at their discretion, £100,000 in public works which may be judged of most general utility to the inhabitants, such as fortifications, bridges, aqueducts, public buildings, baths, pavements, or whatever may make living in the town more convenient to its people and those resorting hither for health or temporary residence. The remaining £31,000 I would have continued to be let out at interest for another hundred years."

He also empowered the "managers of the fund to spend at the end of the first century a part of the £100,000 in bringing by pipe the water of Wissahickon creek into the town."

The expectation of the great philosopher-philanthropist has not been realized. Philadelphia "artificers" did not care to avail themselves of the opportunity to borrow as he anticipated. With the closing of a century the principal amounts to only about \$80,000, yielding a per annum income of \$5,000; it and the Scott fund making together \$110,000.

It is now proposed by the active members of the trust (the board concurring) to expend the sum of \$100,000 in building a large public bath, the remaining \$10,000 to continue at compound interest for another century.

Well, "cleanliness is (supposed to be) next to godliness," but had Franklin foreseen the progress of the craft he honored, and by which he is honored, its needs, and the broad charity it is engaged in, there is little doubt of how he would have directed the money to be applied. That it would have gone to the erection of a home for disabled printers there can scarcely be a question, and no fitter monument could be erected to his memory.

It is much to be regretted that such cannot be the case, not only for the great good that would follow, but being more in accord with the man, his life work and the principles he advocated and inculcated. Failing, however, in this, it is to be hoped the proposed work will be worthy of the intention of the donor and perfectly diacatholicon in its benefits.

* *

EVERY printer knows what "O. K." means upon a proof, and is happy that changes and corrections have come to an end. Few, however, we opine, much as the cabalistic letters are used, are aware of the reason of their first coming into vogue. THE INLAND PRINTER is the most valuable depository we know of for information tending to enlighten and benefit the craft, and no better place than its pages can be found for the origin of the peculiar use of the letters to be preserved.

The story runs that General Jackson, when a judge, was in the habit of marking paper "O. R.," meaning "order recorded." The famous "Major Jack Downing" (Seba Smith) saw papers thus indorsed, mistook the initials to be "O. K.," and jestingly declared that the general used them as an abbreviation of "Oil

Korreck." The idea "caught on" with the public, and since that time they have become the synonym of certification of approval and freedom from error.

* *

"Worry hurts more than work." Of course it does, and especially in a printing office. The "everything goes wrong" causes mental anxiety that tires more than physical labor. Worry comes from things being out of place; sorts missing, quoins not to be found; cases empty; chases stuck in some out of the way corner; ink unsupplied; rollers uncast; paper uncut; rules not of the right length; and time driving. Any job becomes tenfold greater on account thereof—the mole-hill a mountain. *The best labor-saving material to be found in an office is system.* This with a fair outlay banishes worry and the wear of flesh and temper. Add to system the necessary plant, the amount of skill required to make a good workman, the force of habit which makes fingers answer the will with the rapidity and precision of machines, and worry will be very apt to entirely disappear.

* *

CONTRARY to general opinions the source from which the English language is drawn is largely the Saxon, and we are dependent in but a small degree upon the Latin. Take as an example the probably best known of anything set in type or repeated by human tongue—the Lord's prayer. Of its sixty words but six (trespasses, trespass, temptation, deliver, power and glory) are of Latin origin, and even these could be almost entirely replaced by the Saxon. So, too, with other portions of the bible; analysis showing that while extremely difficult to compose a short sentence of words of Latin derivation it is easy so to do of words of strictly Saxon origin.

* *

"THE surest sign of fitness is success," dictatorially remarked an old typo during the discussion of the causes of failure in business. Undoubtedly, Sir Oracle, many an unfortunate would not have ignominiously been driven to the wall had he been perfectly qualified to meet the demands made upon his skill, taste and a proper education in the composition of type. Weighed in the scales of public opinion (and the more they are as closely adjusted as for gold) he was found wanting. What then? Those who wanted printing done as it should be, ceased their patronage, his fonts became dusty, his presses idle, and he went in partnership with the sheriff.

The lesson, hard as it may be to properly subscribe to, is not without value. To the young men, aye and women (for they jostle us at every corner and battle with brains as well as fingers for the crown), it should be a warning. It cannot safely be disregarded. The printing office of the future is to be a very different thing from the past, both in management and production, and those who desire success can only secure it by the most thorough training, fitness and energetic endeavor.

* *

The nearing perfection of typesetting machines is forcing knights of the stick and rule to think of their

future. The gentler sex have clearly proven to successfully cope with men in their manipulations. The broad policy of the nineteenth century has given them opportunity to become self-supporting, and "they have come to stay." With their more slender and more nimble fingers they can play upon the keys as upon those of a piano.

The what to do (other than typesetting) is the problem staring men-printers in the face, and the famous (infamous rather) query of "what are you going to do about it?" will not meet the situation, if meaning to debar women from competition.

WRITTEN FOR THE INLAND PRINTER.

JOURNEYMEN VS. APPRENTICE.

BY ALTON B. CARTY.

TO my mind this question is one of great importance to the printing trade, as upon it depends the future welfare of the apprentice, and through him the material success of the trade in time to come. It is a question which I am compelled to acknowledge is beyond the powers of my pen to exhaust, yet deserves attention. What relations do the journeymen sustain to the apprentice, and what should be the treatment one toward the other? Are there not some rights to be mutually protected?

Some enthusiasts are now occupying the space of some of our valuable trade journals with essays on the needs of a school for the apprentice, where young men can be taught all that pertains to the technical knowledge of the trade. Now, in my mind such an institution would prove an evil, equal to, if not greater than, that of convict printing in the penitentiaries; because printing *must* be done in a technical school of printing, and orders *must* be secured, and ruinously low rates would be adopted just to secure orders, so that the youngsters may be taught the art of printing. Under such an order of business, legitimate printing establishments in the vicinity of the school would soon be closed; and, on the other hand, how many of the poor honest boys now entering the printing business as a vocation, probably for life, would be able to pay for a course of instruction in such a school? I fear but few would have such opportunity granted them. There is no better schooling for the young apprentice than his trade journals, coupled with the proper and just relationship with the journeymen printers with whom he is brought in contact.

When journeymen rise to that position in thought where they desire to elevate the condition of the trade by a promulgation of what knowledge they possess, then the question will be settled. Not street corner diffusion of intelligence, but the spreading of much necessary information by contact in the office. I have known journeymen to deal with the apprentice as if he were an evil and to be dreaded as a pestilence, and to be always ready on the slightest provocation to wage a war of extermination upon the apprentice. They have probably forgotten that they were apprentices at one stage of their existence, and from their conversation one would imagine they acquired all their knowledge of the "art

preservative" by inherent agencies and not from contact with those who were older in experience, hence knew more than themselves. Like many of the old fogies of the present, they have entirely overlooked the fact that they were once young, and wonder why boys are not born men.

Some journeymen stoutly refuse to aid the apprentice in the slightest manner, and frequently place all the obstacles possible in the way of his progress. Under such circumstances what the apprentice finally learns is acquired by the closest observation of the ways and methods of the journeymen unassisted, and if he ever becomes proficient and a pride to the trade he has no cause to thank the journeymen for it. Few journeymen know that their actions retard but little the boy whose ambition is to become a printer, as it is impossible for the journeymen to hide their lights under a bushel, and so by observation the apprentice accomplishes his aim. While there are some boys who take a delight in the trade, and whose treatment by the journeymen affects him but little, there are others who are simply working for the money they get, with no desire of advancement in knowledge, and it is this class that are most injured by the adverse treatment of journeymen. They become botches and incompetents, and as such prove to be the greatest of evils to the trade, and of an order that journeymen have most cause to dread, as they are frequently compelled to work at low rates or to be idle.

I don't advocate casting pearls before swine, but it is a duty we owe to all honest boys, to aid them whenever we can. It is utterly impossible to get rid of the apprentice and the best and the right thing to do is to take him to our bosoms and make a man of him by acting manly toward him. Teach him his importance and aid him in his progress. Above all, instill into him a proper conception of his worth, thus obviating that evil of all evils, the lowering of the wage rate.

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All countries have their newspaper curiosities, but Portugal has the fewest novelties to offer in this direction. The only curio known so far in that country is in the typographical appearance of the *Diario de Noticias*, which, with *O Economista*, are among the leading dailies of Lisboa (spelled properly and natively with "a," not "n"). The *Diario de Noticias* consists of four pages, size 18 inches long by 15 inches wide, and in that width no fewer than ten columns are placed. The narrowness of these gives it a peculiar appearance. The length of each line is only $3\frac{1}{2}$ centimeters (just under $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch), being a measure of little over $8\frac{1}{2}$ ems pica—a petty width enough to make the chronically dissatisfied compositor, whose halcyon stretch is 20 ems, wish still more for eternal summer weather and life on the race courses. This is probably the narrowest measure of any newspaper printed in Europe. Owing to inferior, flimsy paper, the *Diario de Noticias* has a poor and careless appearance typographically, and the advertising pages are worse, due to the incongruous sizes of letters used and lack of good taste in composition. It is in its twenty-fifth year, has an announced diurnal circulation of 25,000 copies, and is printed at the Imprensa Universal, Rua do D. de N. 11. The responsible editor is B. Borges; the administrator, A. Simas; principal editor, Brito Aranha; and proprietors, the Viscount S. Marças and heirs of E. Coelho.



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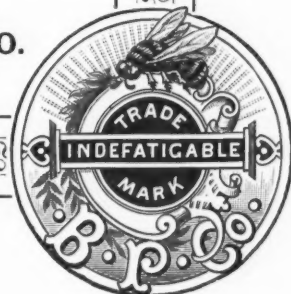
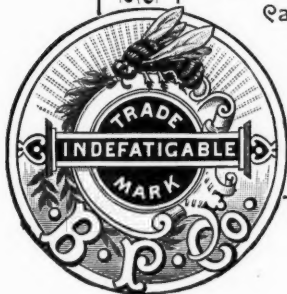
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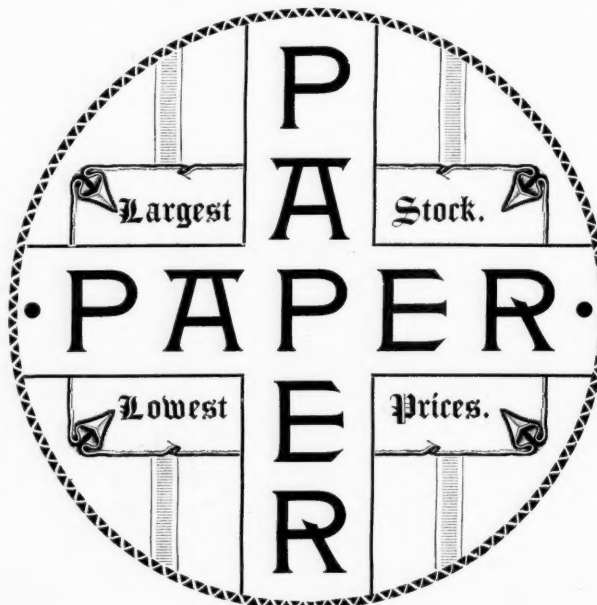
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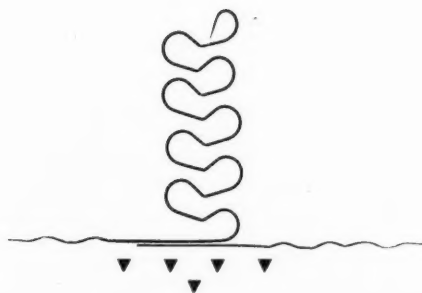
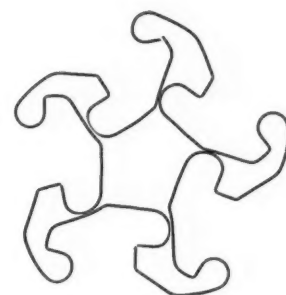
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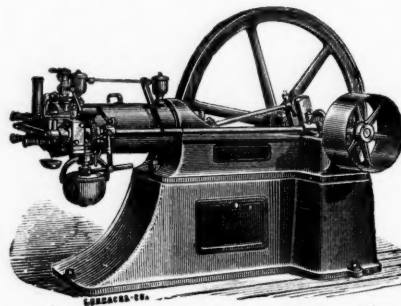
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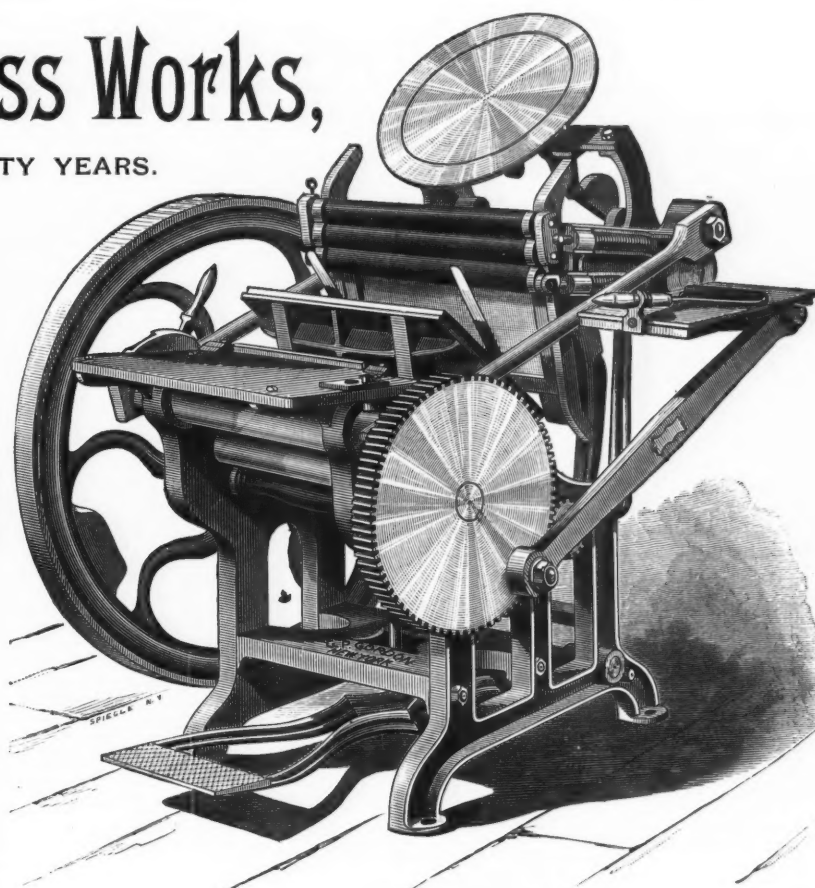
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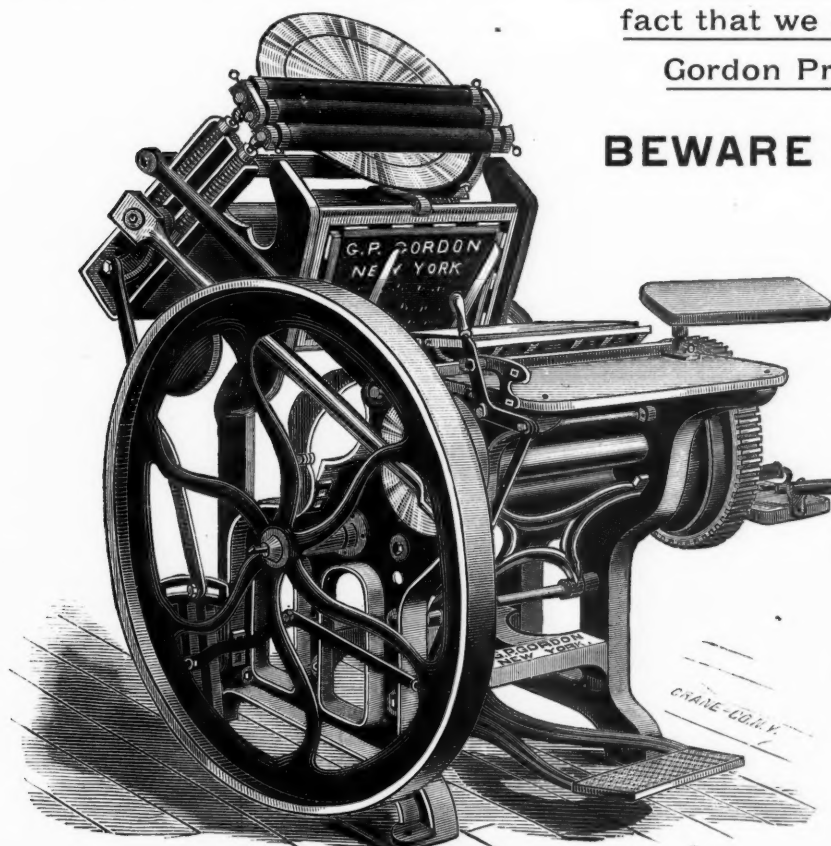
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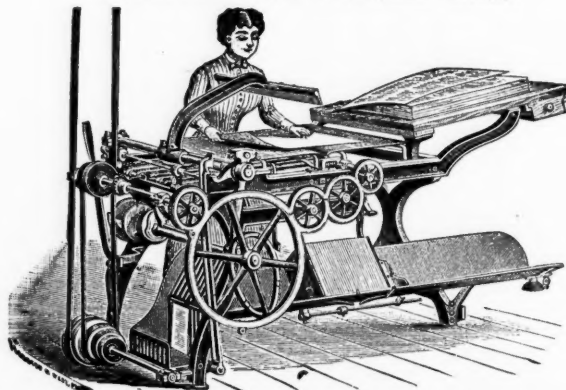
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Published Monthly by

THE INLAND PRINTER COMPANY,

183, 185, 187 MONROE STREET, CHICAGO.

Address all business correspondence to the Inland Printer Company.

Entered at the Chicago postoffice as second-class matter.

A. C. CAMERON, EDITOR.

EDITORIAL OFFICE, SECOND FLOOR 183-187 MONROE ST., CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, MARCH, 1890.

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THE WORLD'S FAIR.

AS predicted by its many friends, Chicago has been decided by the House of Representatives as the most fitting location in which the World's Fair for 1892 or 1893 should be held. Despite all combinations, jealousies, pettifoggings and misrepresentations the metropolis of the West has triumphed in a hotly waged and fairly won contest. Proud as we are, proud as every true Chicagoan should be of the result, it must be regarded as a national more than a merely local victory. And thanks are due to a large number of eastern representatives, who, discarding all partisan appeals, rose equal to the emergency, and allowed their patriotism instead of their sectional prejudices or selfish interests to control their action in deciding the result.



We are well aware there is many a slip between the cup and the lip, and that it is within the range of possibility that the senate, turning a deaf ear to the popular voice, may put a quietus on the whole affair, so that he who putteth his armor on should not boast as he who putteth it off. In the absence of a rational cause for so doing, however, it may safely be assured that the action of the lower house will be affirmed, and that when details have been arranged the support and efforts of a common country may be depended on to carry the enterprise to a successful issue. Of course tangible guarantees will be demanded, and, to a certain extent, governmental supervision insisted on, no matter whether national assistance is invoked or declined. Fakes and fads, blustering and bombast must take back seats, and men of executive ability and financial standing come to the fore. The magnitude of the undertaking must be realized, the coöperation of every section of the Union secured, backed by a determination to make it in every way worthy of the grand republic of the West, and the age in which it is held.

No one who knows Chicago, the difficulties she has surmounted or the enterprise and mettle of her citizens, will doubt either their willingness or ability to do all that men can do to prove themselves worthy of the trust confided to them, but they cannot do impossibilities, and we have no sympathy with the vaporings of those crack-brained enthusiasts who insist Chicago can have a World's Fair in 1892 that will surpass the French Exposition, and become the marvel of the world. Such prognostications do more harm than good, and make their authors the laughing stock of the country.

The project to postpone the exposition to 1893 is one which we sincerely trust will ultimately prevail, as it is proposed to hold a *World's instead of a National Fair*. It is quite possible, no doubt, to prepare the grounds and erect the necessary structures by that time, but it is another thing to secure the representative exhibits from abroad to fill them, and this will apply, no matter in which city it is held. All official invitations to the various foreign governments must emanate from and be conducted through the state department, with the

verbal attendant delays and red tapeism. The acceptance thereof, the appointment of home and foreign commissioners, appeals and instructions to foreign manufacturers, the preparation and transportation of foreign exhibits many thousand miles, and the erection of buildings connected therewith are undertakings which cannot and will not be hurried. At the Copenhagen Exposition, for example, five hundred Russian workmen were for months employed in the erection of what may be termed the Russian annex, while one of the most interesting features of the Paris Exposition were the structures in which were given glimpses of the home life, customs and mode of living of the nationalities represented, and these are among the especial features we want illustrated at our own World's Fair. Besides, American exhibitors will profit by the delay; the extension, if granted, will redound to the best interests of the United States, and practically demonstrate the truth of the old proverb that the longest way round is often the shortest way home. In brief, the sober, second thought must prevail and a deaf ear be turned to meaningless popular clamor.

But independent of these considerations, the fact that a presidential campaign, with its attendant disadvantages and partisan bitterness, occurs in 1892, and will militate against its success, no matter what precautions are taken, furnishes, in our judgment, a conclusive reason, both from a prudential and business standpoint, why a postponement is desirable.

The hue and cry raised in some quarters against a government appropriation is both ungenerous and shortsighted. No valid reason can be given why the entire *onus* and expense connected therewith should be assumed either by a city or a state, especially when it is given under *national* auspices, and its success will redound to the glory of the republic. Such a cheese paring, penny wise and pound foolish policy is beneath contempt, and, we feel satisfied, will not receive the indorsement of the American people.

Chicago, as stated, is prepared to do her duty, and do it nobly, and, so we believe, is the State of Illinois. Let a special session of the legislature be called without delay, and \$5,000,000 appropriated to what has already been subscribed. Let the national government do its duty; let there be a long pull and a strong pull and a pull all together; a postponement till 1893, and we will show to the world an exhibit of which every true American, no matter where located, will have reason to feel proud.

THE ILLINOIS PRESS ASSOCIATION.

THE twenty-fifth annual session of the Illinois Press Association, which was held in Peoria, February 18, 19 and 20, a somewhat detailed account of which will be found in the present issue, was characterized by a desire to discuss and act upon subjects of practical and positive value. The paper read by the Hon. Paul Selby on "Three Periods of Illinois Journalism," which we publish in full, is worthy of perusal, containing, as it does, a mass of valuable and reliable information upon a subject of general interest to every newspaper publisher

in the state, which will fill, as a document of reference, a long felt want. The report of the Committee on Foreign Advertising, appointed at the Danville session, was, in our opinion, the most valuable paper presented; and, if the recommendations contained therein are put into practical operation, a great step will have been taken in the right direction. "Shop Talk" developed a great many divergent ideas, yet, a number of suggestions of practical value were advanced, which will no doubt in time bear good fruit.

We cannot refrain in this connection from remarking that, in our opinion, a great deal too much valuable time is wasted on what is called "legislative" action. There was a good deal of common sense in the advice of the old Scotch lady, who was reproached by her pastor for sleeping during divine service, and was advised to take a pinch of snuff to keep her awake. "Ah," she replied, "but I have a better remedy than this to suggest—*put the snuff in the sermon.*" Let publishers make their journals interesting and attractive, and that will benefit them far more than running after the will o' the wisp of legislation.

A pleasant feature of the occasion was the presence of Mr. E. W. Stevens, president of the Missouri State Press Association, whose remarks were characterized by strong common sense, and which made a favorable impression on the minds of his auditors.

THE ETHICS OF STRIKES.

THE prime cause of discord between employer and employé can be distinctly traced to ignorance, misunderstanding the rights of others and jealousy of prosperity not enjoyed. It is natural to hate and have contempt for anything we cannot comprehend. Everyone has an exalted appreciation of his own ability, and we all, at least mentally, thank God we are not as other men. The poor and uneducated, from the very lack of comprehending the natural workings, requirements and excessive outlay attending great business enterprises, too often look with envious eyes at those blessed with plenty, and they in turn stare sneeringly, rarely with compassion, at the hewers of wood and drawers of water. The millionaire snubs the workingman, and he chafes under the yoke necessity compels him to wear to obtain the means of living. Each frequently misjudges the other, and the almost certain result is strikes and gigantic trusts.

With better comprehension and more humanity; with proper conciliation and desire to follow the path of right, such things would not be. All have certain rights which should be respected. No adequate reasons can be given why money and labor should be in the least antagonistic; there can be none found outside of our moral nature. Clothed in fine linen or the coarser garments of trade all men are of the same flesh and blood and born to brotherhood. If the birthright is outraged it is the work of man himself, not nature; and, as a rule, all mankind are better than shadowed upon the surface. We see not the jewel hidden in the depths of the pool. Warped from right and brutalized by necessity or base surroundings,

there yet remains something of good. The subtle essence we call "soul" remains a diamond, no matter how deeply buried beneath filth.

No altruistic motives govern the dealings of man with man. Self is ever the motive power which controls action. Right is an almost unknown quantity, save as it affects our own well being. We live and move in a very narrow circle. We cheerfully concede that the devil in others is fully as black as he can by any possibility be painted, and we alone are the chosen people. This has been the case with nations from the beginning of the world, will be till the end of time, and as with nations so with individuals. "It is strange, but I find nobody except myself always in the right," is something more than merely a proverb—has become to be implicitly believed. Our vision is narrowed to our own horizon, and we see the world only through the lenses obscured by avarice, desire, envy and greed. This breeds discontent, discontent strikes and strikes trusts. Each party to the great transactions of the world is obliged to become offensive and defensive to battle for increased revenue and protect that which they already have. We forget we are neighbors, members of the same human family, that hatred and envy never bring blessings, and that malice will be very apt to recoil upon our own heads.

Strikes are the outgrowth of the baser passions, relics of the barbaric condition of society, when every man's hand was raised against his brother, when existence had to be fought for as wolves fight for food. This is unnatural, unchristian and un-American. We have gotten beyond the time of merely brute force, stand upon a high, if not the highest, plane of intellectuality, are the makers of wise laws, the presumed punishers of law-breakers, and should be above strife and a resort to brute force.

Strikes generally arise from a feeling of injustice, a sense of being wronged, of oppression; but, however much of right there may be in their inauguration they are too frequently merged into riot and wrong, and, as a double-edged sword, cut both ways. Upon them the majority ever look coldly and without sympathy. Business cares nothing for causes; results are alone interesting. To complaints ears are shut, and those indulging in them are regarded as men to be avoided.

These are plain facts, not pleasant to contemplate, but cannot be disputed, whatever our rights may be. There is literally no love of humanity in trade; no admission of virtues or melting spasms of kindliness. Money and muscle are opposing armies; the white flag of truce rarely waves between them; and this being the case the warfare must be destructive to both. Large investments and business cannot be carried on without strong arms, and strong arms require food.

The lesson has been bitterly taught again and again, yet an epidemic of disagreements has blighted the fair fields of labor and blasted the grain we hoped would be gathered golden. Water has been permitted to run idly by the mill, and the great wheels remained unrevolving.

Fire has died to cold ashes under the boilers, and the steam-pulsed heart of the engine felt never a throb. Money has been locked up, and brought neither interest nor increase. Men have remained idle, and suffered and starved. Why? Because the ethics of strikes have not been understood, and the angel of arbitration and just equalization has been driven away.

Let others do as they may, the men of thought and action, THE PRINTERS, should be true to equity and the general good, and never countenance them, except as a *dernier ressort*. In steady, well-paid labor they will find their reward; find the true partnership of money and skill. They and others can depend that, though the world is seemingly not divided equally, they are more likely in the long run to better their condition by an appeal to reason than the arbitrament of the sword.

THE COPYRIGHT BILL.

OUR readers, at least a majority of them, are doubtless familiar with the provisions of the Chace-Breckenridge copyright bill now before congress, which requires that the typesetting on all works of English authors copyrighted in the United States shall be done in the United States. While we believe that the market afforded by 60,000,000 or 65,000,000 of people is better than that afforded by a country containing 38,000,000, we certainly cannot agree with the complaisant prediction of some wisecracks that Great Britain will refuse to retaliate under any circumstances, that is, she will permit the importation of American books or books of English authors, the composition of which has been done in the United States, to her markets, duty free. Those who have studied her history have done so to little purpose who indulge in this illusion. Great Britain has copyright treaties with France, Belgium, Prussia, Spain and Sardinia, and by the International Copyright Act, 15 Victoria, the privilege of copyright may be granted to foreign authors first publishing in any of these countries, *provided that the same privilege is granted to British authors for works first published there*, and if this proviso does not sufficiently protect her publishing interests, she will be very apt to devise ways and means that do.

ASSEMBLYMAN NOLAN, a printer of Albany, has made an interesting discovery, and that is that Chapter 633, Laws of 1868, *prohibits* typesetting in the prisons of New York; that this enactment has never been repealed; and consequently that the contract recently entered into by the Sunnyside Printing Company of Sing Sing with the penitentiary commissioners of that place for the employment of eighty inmates of Sing Sing penitentiary as compositors is invalid and illegal. Acting on this belief Mr. Nolan has secured the adoption of a resolution directing the Committee on Labor and Industry to investigate the matter, with the view of putting a quietus on the project. From present indications the assured two hundred per cent profit promised by their employment will not be forthcoming.

AMONG the specially attractive features of *Harper's Magazine* for April (1890) is a semi-critical monograph, entitled "American Literary Comedians," from the pen of Henry Clay Lukens, one of THE INLAND PRINTER'S valued contributors. The article is illustrated with portraits of native humorists, popular at different eras in the history of this country's grotesque or satirical publications; the record actually embracing two and a half centuries of laughter's peculiar type exhibit. Years ago, Mr. Lukens earned a national reputation for facile and ingenious wit. He retired from active newspaper life in August, 1888.

ONE of the silliest practices indulged in is that of publishing banquet menus. Not one reader in a hundred understands them; and not one reader in a thousand cares a button about them, even if he could translate them.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

STEREOTYPING.

NO. V.—BY CARL SCHRAUBSTADTER, JR.

THE paste mentioned in our last article will generally be found to give good satisfaction. In some localities, however, particularly in old damp buildings, it is liable to sour. The alum is popularly supposed to prevent this, but has little if any effect. Various substances have been recommended to overcome the trouble; among others salicylic, boracic, acetic and carbolic acids, oil of cloves, etc., but they are more or less inefficient and expensive, and besides, some of them have a disagreeable odor. The writer has found carbolic acid to answer very well, but prefers to use corrosive sublimate (bichloride of mercury). The objection to this substance is its extremely poisonous nature, but a very small quantity is required, and, if properly handled, there is no danger. One-fourth ounce of corrosive sublimate should be dissolved in one gallon of water. In making the paste proceed as directed in last article, but take one gill less water. After the paste is made add this amount of the solution above mentioned and stir thoroughly. If the whiting is added after the paste is made, the solution of corrosive sublimate may be added with this. After the latter has been added do not stir with a metallic spoon or in a metallic dish. A wooden spoon and earthen bowl will be found best, although a piece of clean pine wood may be substituted for the former. If metal were used metallic mercury would be precipitated upon the surface of the spoon. The paste may, however, be kept in tin cans, as the small amount of corrosive sublimate coming in contact with the tin will not do any damage. It is, however, always preferable not to allow the paste to come in contact with anything which is liable to corrode or rust.

Some stereotypers insist on having rye flour, but it is questionable if this is in any way preferable to wheat, and as in a great many instances wheat flour which has been darkened by dust or other means is substituted for rye, it is not worth while to trouble about this. Paste

made entirely of flour or starch will answer quite well, but the mixture of both, as directed in the last article, will be found to give better satisfaction. Precipitated chalk, sulphate of barytes, kaolin, asbestos powder, ochre and talc are often used in place of the whiting, but the whiting is cheap, easily obtainable and as good as anything. A great many of the European stereotypers add a little gum arabic mucilage to the paste. For general work, however, there is no advantage in so doing, and as it is quite expensive, its use is not advisable. Some few stereotypers make up their paste with very little water, and afterward thin it with a solution of glue or gelatine. The writer's experience with these and other animal glues has not been such as to convince him of their value, and as they are uniformly more expensive than the vegetable pastes their properties will not be dilated upon. In a number of the smaller stereotype foundries paste mixtures, which are not heated before using, are employed. In almost all such powders dextrine is the principal ingredient. A German recipe reads as follows: Equal parts by weight of whiting and rye flour and twice that amount of water, to which mixture is added ten per cent of ochre, five per cent of thick gum arabic mucilage, and five per cent of glycerine. A mixture of flour, starch and whiting, sufficient for making a thin paste, has also been employed, but the results vary according to the amount of heat applied.

As is well known the binding qualities of paste are derived from the starch which exists in flour to the extent of over sixty per cent. Upon being heated with water to above 140 degrees Fahrenheit the granules of starch burst and form the viscid mass known as paste. Properly speaking this is not a solution, although if boiled for a long time a small quantity will become dissolved in the water. Besides the starch, ordinary wheat contains about ten per cent each of dextrine and gluten and two per cent of vegetable albumen. These add considerably to the strength of the paste. Flour also contains about twelve per cent of water, the rest of its composition being made up of a very small quantity of woody fiber, mineral substances and oily matter. The gluten decomposes quite easily, and as to a great extent it is absent in starch, flour paste will therefore decompose more easily than one of starch. If starch is heated for an hour or two at a temperature of about 400 degrees Fahrenheit, it becomes yellow and is easily soluble in cold water, yielding a solution which has all the properties of a gum. It is on account of these properties that it is used for fastening on labels, postage stamps, etc. If the starch be moistened with a small amount of water, containing one one-hundred and fiftieth of acid (preferably nitric), the conversion into dextrine is accomplished at a much lower temperature (240 degrees), and for this reason that process is most generally used. Although soluble in cold water, dextrine, when powdered and thrown into water, has, like other gums, the tendency to form in balls, the interior of which are dry, while the outside is covered with a thin layer of semi-dissolved

gum. If, therefore, dextrine is added to water, lumps will be formed which adhere to the bowl and stirring rod, and can only be dissolved by allowing the mixture to stand for some time. In consequence of this, dextrine solutions are usually formed by boiling, the hot water readily cutting the lumps. The objection to using dextrine is its slow solubility, above mentioned, and for this reason mixtures containing it should, if possible, be prepared a day before using. Another objection which it shares with all other preparations to be used without heating is, that if used thin it is difficult to make good flongs without tearing, and if made too thick waste of paste is unavoidable. Of dextrine, there are quite a number of grades on the market, differing in color and quality, the greater part being imported from Europe. Many of the paste powders sold contain in addition to the dextrine a very little glue, others a trifle of corrosive sublimate, and all of them sufficient whiting or similar earth to give a body to the mass.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

SPELLING FOR COMPOSITORS.

BY J. F. C.

IT was said of one of our large cities, where building operations were active, and the streets were torn up frequently for the laying of pipes for various purposes, "Will the city ever be finished?" Some such thought as this, in regard to the English language, must come to the weary typo who has "caught" galley after galley for changes which seem to him wholly unnecessary. The benefactor is yet to appear who shall establish a uniform system of spelling, abolishing the innumerable exceptions which make so many rules ineffective.

In the present state of affairs the compositor is wise who will devote a little time to the study of present rules, with as many exceptions as he can handle. In respect to uniformity, we are infinitely better off than our brethren of years ago, when there was no settled orthography whatever, and when even a proper name was spelled in a number of different ways.

The English language is the result of the union of Anglo-Saxon and Norman-French, languages so different in their structure and so irregular in themselves as to make their offspring most wonderful in its irregularity. The invention of printing helped to fix the exterior form, but the pruning, changing and settling process has been going on for centuries, and, as yet, we cannot see the end. As the compositor of the present day must shoulder the blame for the errors of writers and oversight of proof-readers, as well as his own, so in times past much of the "fearful and wonderful" English which we see in old prints was charged to the printer, who, it is stated, "often inserted or expunged letters, as the length of the lines or convenience of spacing required." It would be very convenient, sometimes, if that fashion were in force at the present day.

Efforts were made to introduce a regular orthography as early as the reign of Elizabeth, by Sir Thomas Smith, secretary of state to the queen, William Bullokar, Dr.

Gill, master of St. Paul's school, and many others, at different times. Their systems agreed essentially as to their phonetic character, but no apparent impression was made by them. It was not until the advent of Dr. Samuel Johnson's dictionary, first published in 1755, that the language began to assume a settled form; and such weight did the character of the author for sound judgment and wisdom give his work, that it has not yet entirely lost its authority, and the orthography of the present day in England, with some important changes, is essentially Johnsonian. It was he who introduced the "u" into many of the words ending in "or," which is today so marked a peculiarity of the British custom, claiming it to be a revival of ancient usage.

Many modern attempts have been made to reform the irregularities of spelling, and the advocates of phonetic systems have been so persistent as to lead to the conviction that in some form their hobby will be eventually adopted. An article was recently published in a trade paper advocating the abolition of the silent "e" and all other silent letters, suggesting that a number of the larger establishments agree to adopt it, and so give it a better start than it would otherwise have. In this plan the very important fact is overlooked that the customers of these houses have something to say of the manner in which their work is done, and a marked departure from present usage would doubtless evoke an effective protest.

Among the many authorities there are but two now recognized in the United States—Webster and Worcester. Of the two, Worcester is generally followed in the educational institutions of the East, while Webster's system is more closely adhered to in the western states; but both dictionaries are in use all over the country. In view of this fact compositors should familiarize themselves with the differences in these authorities, that they may know, when either Webster or Worcester is used in an office, what classes of words are affected, and without further annoyance may govern themselves accordingly. Webster differs from Worcester more particularly in the following cases:

The not doubling the final consonant in derivatives of words like "travel," "revel," "worship," etc., simply adding the terminations "er," "ed" or "ing." Retaining the double "l" in "installment," "enrollment" "inthrallment" and "thralldom" (from "install," "enroll," "inthrall" and "thrall"); also "fulfill," "instill," "skillfull," etc. (from "fill," "still" and "skill"); and the "i" in derivatives of "villain," writing "villainy," "villainous," instead of "villany," "villanous." Writing "defense," "offense," instead of "defence," "offence," and "practice" for "practise." Using the termination "er" for "re," as in "center," "meter" and like words. Leaving out "u" from "mould" and "moult." There is only room in this article for a statement of the classes of words, but a full list of the words in each class, together with copious notes, giving reasons for the changes, may be found in the preliminary pages of the unabridged dictionary. In regard to the two latter changes mentioned, it may be

said that they are not always allowed even by those who otherwise take Webster for their guide. Other differences besides those mentioned are: "Ax," "Adz" (Web.), for "axe," "adze" (Worc.); "dispatch" (Web.) for "despatch" (Worc.); and "inclose" (Web.) for "enclose" (Worc.).

There are a number of words at which the compositor hesitates because of a difference in usage, but as both Webster and Worcester agree on the following, they should always be set up as they appear here: "Endear," "endow," "enfeeble," "enfranchise," "enhance," "enjoin," "enshrine," "entail," "entangle," "enthrone," "entomb," "entreat," "entwine"; but "incase," "indict," "indorse," "infold," "ingulf," "inquire," "intrust." "Apostasy" should not have a "c" in the last syllable; "bazaar" is oftenest spelled with the "a" doubled in last syllable. "Check" should never be spelled "cheque"; "mustache" drops the "o" in first syllable. There is a fashion of spelling "programme" without the last two letters, but it has no authority. In some cases general usage in the United States favors a different spelling of words than either Webster or Worcester; notably: "Foundry" without an "e" in last syllable, "boulder" instead of "bowl-der," "accessory" instead of "accessary," "employee" for the French form given in the dictionaries, "employé," "epaulette" instead of "epaulet," "hindrance" for "hinderance," "mortgagor" for "mortgageor," "quartette" and "quintette" instead of "quartet" and "quintet," and "syrup" instead of "sirup," which latter is considered the preferable form.

The length of this article forbids any further mention of these differences, but the "intelligent compositor" may find many works on this subject in handy book-form, some of them containing vocabularies of differently spelled words and other things very useful to the printer.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

TECHNICAL TRAINING SCHOOLS.

BY M. J. CARROLL.

IN the last number of THE INLAND PRINTER there appeared a very well considered and timely article urging the necessity of establishing technical training schools, for the instruction of boys and young men who contemplated devoting their services to the printing industry. The importance of this subject appears so manifest to me, that I cheerfully subscribe my efforts to those of the writer of the article mentioned, trusting that the agitation may grow, and finally lead to some practical results in the direction alluded to.

For centuries it has been acknowledged that a theoretical or technical preparation was a necessary qualification for a successful pursuit of the arts and sciences, as well as the professions. This holds true of war and medicine, of sculpture, painting and architecture. From the time of Alexander the Great to the present, the men who achieved the greatest distinction and the most lasting renown in the annals of war, were those who received the most thorough course of preparatory training. In

medicine a complete theoretical knowledge of the ethics of the profession has always been deemed absolutely necessary before a practical pursuit of that calling was permitted. The disciples of Mars and Esculapius were subjected to no more severe tests in this particular than were students of the arts and sciences. The ancient sculptors and painters exhibited so complete a mastery of the knowledge of anatomy and other details in their work, as to render the results of their labors entirely beyond the possibility of modern times to excel, or even to equal. In fact, a successful imitation or study of their productions is about all that is looked for at present in this line. Even in oratory the same course was formerly considered necessary. Plutarch tells us that the famed Demosthenes made a dismal failure in his earliest efforts. He then subjected himself to a most rigid course of training, with the result that he won a reputation that has stood almost unparalleled for over two thousand years.

I do not mention these circumstances with the intention of implying that the methods formerly practiced in the direction alluded to would be at all necessary, convenient or practicable at the present time, at least to the extent to which they were then carried, but rather to emphasize what must be apparent to every printer of average intelligence, namely, that in order to reach the highest standard of excellence, and to maintain the high position that American printers have occupied for some years back, we will shortly find it necessary to pay more attention to a boy's mental and acquired qualifications than has heretofore been the rule, before he is accepted as an apprentice in the craft. We will also find it advisable to supplement this test by a course of technical training that will give him some little conception of artistic ideas, strengthen his mental attributes, and render him familiar with the technical details and methods of the various specialties of the typographic art. Apropos to this subject, I take the liberty of inserting the following paragraph from an English typographical journal:

Practical knowledge is a great desideratum, but, unless strengthened and reinforced year by year by the study of new ideas, new models, new processes, new theories, it will soon sink into a rut and be left behind in the race for higher standards, greater excellence, more artistic results. The country has always been justly proud of her success in the practical walks of life. But the time has come when, if she has any inclination to keep abreast of the present movement which has for its shibboleth "Improved methods, more artistic results," she must bestir herself. The skillful manipulation of old appliances will not save her. She must not think herself above the necessity of studying the literature and technology of the graphic arts. The workshop is a splendid school, but of itself it is not sufficient. A nation might have the best type-founders and best printers in the world, and yet if it had no knowledge of those arts which produce the photogravure, the phototype, the process plate, it would fall behind its neighbors in its practice of the bookmaker's art.

Since the above was printed I see that some progress has been made in England in regard to establishing technical training schools for the graphic arts, while the famous Gutenberg school of Paris, which has been in existence for many years, proves that the French

printers long ago appreciated the importance of this movement. I know that we have adopted a convenient manner in this country of considering ourselves in the top notch in all undertakings requiring push, brains, skill and energy for their success; and while I believe that we may have good claims to this assumption, so far as our commercial, mechanical and inventive efforts and accomplishments are concerned, it must be acknowledged that we are still forced to look to countries of an older civilization for the highest artistic results.

England and Germany are fast coming to the front in the execution of a high-grade quality of fine printing, while France has always been at the front. I have seen a few specimens of the typographic art that were prepared for exhibition at the late Paris exposition, that for breadth of design and artistic finish will clearly surpass anything that has ever been attempted in this country. Certainly, the incentive for good work was greater than has ever been offered the American printer. Still, if we desire to compare favorably with the French artists in this line at the coming World's Fair, it will be necessary for us to accomplish far more than we have done in the past.

The advantages to be derived from the establishment of technical training schools are many and varied. While I am satisfied that they would have an elevating influence on the craft in general (accompanied by a corresponding improvement in the quality and quantity of the work performed), perhaps the greatest benefit to be derived would be found in the confidence it would give the printer in himself. How many instances have we all remarked, where a printer has been obliged to refuse a profitable situation on his own admission that he knew nothing of the technical details of the special branch to which he was called? He might be an excellent job printer, and still be compelled to admit that he was comparatively unfamiliar with the process of book imposition. He might be expert in both of these particulars and still not know how to give out copy to the best advantage on a job in composition to a large number of men, or for that matter, to know where or how to "dump a take" in a newspaper office.

There can be no mistake but that the advantages of an institution of this kind would clearly outweigh the cost of establishing and maintaining it, so far as its beneficial results are to be taken into consideration. The subjects that might be brought up for discussion and elucidation are many and well defined. We are fast approaching the time when a practical knowledge of the workings of the typesetting machine will be extremely useful, if not absolutely necessary. I do not think that the typographical union would hesitate long to put one of these machines in a school of this kind, where it would be an easy matter for its members to become proficient in operating it. Look where you will around a large printing office, and you will observe some particular specialty which you would like to better understand, if you could do so without asking questions that would

display your own ignorance. We are all subject to improvement, and we should be all willing to learn when the opportunity is placed within our grasp; for a man who has learned that he does *not* know it all may yet achieve wisdom. It is the man gifted with "plenary inspiration and final knowledge" who is beyond redemption.

GOLD-LEAF: HOW TO USE IT.

Gold-leaf is a thing which it is impossible to manage unless one knows how, and yet we often have occasion to repair gilt articles of various kinds, or "touch up" a picture frame, etc. The usual practice is to apply some of the many gold paints, and the invariable result is a nasty patch, which, to a critical eye, is worse than the original flaw.

But besides patching and mending, gold-leaf is highly effective in combination with black for the ornamentation of various articles of furniture which amateurs often construct for themselves. A book of "gold-leaf" which is quite good enough for such uses may now be bought for about tenpence; indeed, this German gold is quite as good for inside work as the "real thing."

Having procured a book, lay it flat upon a table, and carefully open the first leaf, when the metal foil will lie before you; with a pair of sharp scissors cut off the paper leaf you have just raised; lay it flat upon your open hand, and rub it on your hair; whether you use pomatum or not, there will be quite sufficient grease to answer the end in view. Now lay the paper upon the foil in its original position and press firmly with the hand; lift carefully, and the gold will be found adhering. This paper leaf, with foil attached, will now bear to be carried about, and may be cut up with scissors to size and shape required. The same process may next be carried out for as many leaves as we need for the job in hand.

Having said so much about gold-leaf, we add a hint as to the method of laying it on, in case the reader does not know.

Paint the part you wish to gild with gold size, and be very accurate, as the leaf will stick to every spot touched; this size will dry rapidly, and when it is just not dry, or "tacky," i. e., sticky, cut a piece of your leaf a little larger every way than your design, etc., press it firmly, and then lift the paper; do not touch it again until quite dry, when you may remove the surplus foil with a large, soft camel's-hair brush, or "dabber."

For illuminations, etc., gum arabic may be used instead of gold size, and may be allowed to dry, breathing upon it for a few seconds when you wish to apply the gold.—*The Printing Times, London.*

THE MANUFACTURE OF PAPER IN CHINA.

It is surprising to see how backward the Chinese are in this branch of industry. Although they probably knew the article long before the western nations did, their efforts have remained limited to the utilization of only one source, and this one is about the least practical of all. It may, in reality, be said that all Chinese paper is made from the shoots of the bamboo canes, excepting only a few instances, in which it is made of straw and bark. The paper mills themselves are of the most primitive construction. A water-wheel, set in motion by a small mountain rivulet, raises alternately a row of wooden beaters, which drop into a rough stone trough. This trough is filled with young bamboo twigs, which are gradually reduced to a coarse pulp; this is passed through a quantity of sieves, and is then exposed to the sun, in order to become dry. As soon as this mass is dry, the article is ready for commerce. It is, of course, natural that this paper possesses but little strength, and as it is not sized, it cannot be used for writing with pen and ink. There are various qualities of paper in China, but even the best of them cannot stand a comparison with the most ordinary European paper. The idea that the so-called rice paper, which is principally exported from Canton, is made from rice, is utterly erroneous.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

NEW ZEALAND'S FIRST PRINTER.

BY R. COUPLAND HARDING.

AS a constant reader of THE INLAND PRINTER, I can say that none of its special features are more interesting to distant readers than the biographical sketches of eminent members of the craft, especially when accompanied by portraits. It is pleasant to be made acquainted with the personal appearance and life history of those whose names and writings are familiar, and who have done good work in the world. So far, these biographies have been confined almost entirely to American subjects; but in the British colonies in the Pacific there are printers whose skill and energy are as conspicuous in their own particular field, and whose biography would be as instructive, as any to be found elsewhere. THE INLAND PRINTER is now read the wide world over, and its subjects may fairly cover the same extensive field. In placing on record facts concerning prominent printers of Australasia, it is fitting that it should begin with the one who is probably the senior printer in the whole group—the pioneer of the art in New Zealand—the Rev. William Colenso, F. L. S., F. R. S. For the facts which follow, I am chiefly indebted to a small work issued by this venerable printer last year, and illustrated with four plates from his own drawings, entitled "Fifty Years Ago in New Zealand: A Commemoration; A Jubilee Paper." A review of this book in the London *Printers' Register*, by the celebrated literary printer, Mr. William Blades, has brought Mr. Colenso's name prominently before the craft, and particulars of his life history will be interesting.

William Colenso belongs to an old Cornish family, and was born at Penzance in 1811. He is first cousin to the celebrated mathematician, the late John William Colenso, bishop of Natal, who made no small stir in the world of literature and theology some years ago. In his youth he learned the arts of printing and bookbinding, and worked in the office of Watts & Son, 2 Temple Bar, Crown Court, where he was for a time engaged on work for the British and Foreign Bible Society.

In the year 1833 the Church Missionary Society—which had long been urged to take this step by the New Zealand missionaries—decided to send out a press and outfit to that distant land, and had some difficulty in finding a missionary printer to take charge. In the end of that year Mr. Colenso was introduced to the secretaries of the mission and was definitely engaged, in the double capacity of missionary and printer. Some six months' delay took place before everything was ready for dispatch, and the entire details were arranged by the under-secretaries of the mission,

without any reference to the man who was to do the work. The three essentials of types, ink and press were, apparently, in the opinion of these gentlemen, all that any reasonable printer had a right to ask for, all else being luxuries or superfluities. It was not without serious misgivings that the young pioneer printer observed the poverty of the outfit which he was to take 16,000 miles from the place of manufacture, though it was not till he entered upon his duties in the new land that he became fully aware of the principle on which his plant had been selected. His applications and suggestions were refused and rejected with that superiority which the official so commonly assumes when dealing with the practical man. Among other deficiencies which he thought should be supplied were those of page-cord and an imposing stone. "What!" they said, "Coals to Newcastle? In

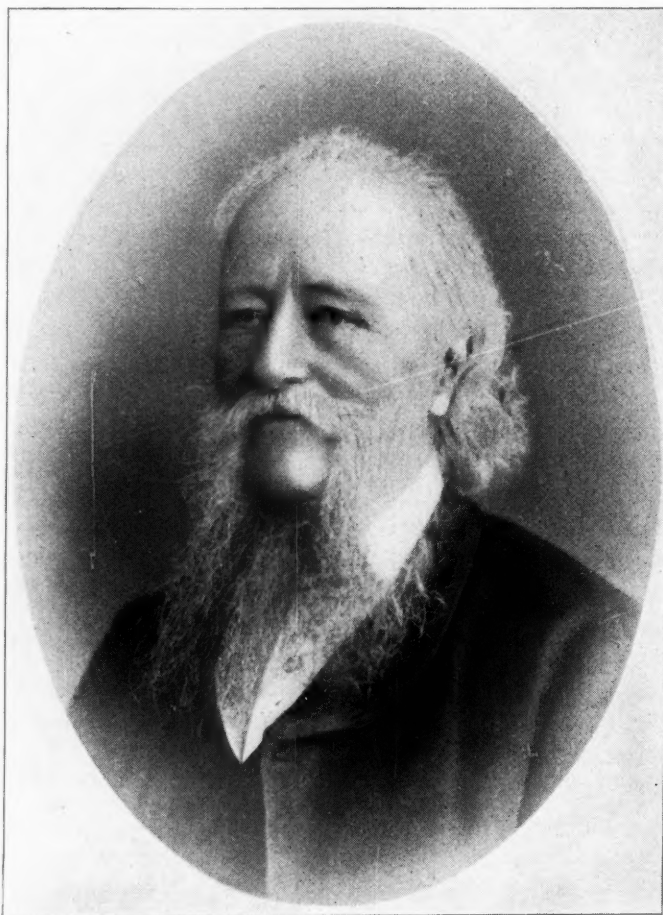
that country where the New Zealand flax grows everywhere wild, and the natives are all adepts at making such beautiful lines and cords! and where the handsome greenstone abounds!" The hard-hearted Pharaoh who demanded bricks without straw was out-Pharaohed by the self-sufficient secretaries of the mission, and their obstinacy ultimately cost the society dear, though the chief burden fell on the hapless printer.

After a passage of seventeen weeks the ship arrived at Sydney, and such was the fear of the Maoris that no vessel for New Zealand could be secured for eight or nine weeks. On December 10 he sailed in a comfortable little schooner for the Bay of Islands, and after a voyage of twenty days reached his destination. On January 3, 1835, the large Stanhope press and the heavy bookbinding appliances were landed, not without much difficulty, on an improvised raft made by lashing together two native canoes and fixing across them a platform. It was not deemed safe to open the boxes of type on board, as some of the natives, who

crowded the vessel, could not have resisted the temptation to steal the metal for bullets.

Looking back those fifty-five years, it is scarcely possible to realize the changes that have taken place. The journey occupied more than six months, we can now cover the distance in five weeks, while there is daily communication by cable! Nor is the change in the country itself less wonderful. Populous cities now stand and railways extend where then was impenetrable forests, and prosperous sheep farms and fields of grain occupy the sites of ancient lakes and swamps. Half a century ago, the man who came to New Zealand took his life in his hand; the wild and warlike native tribes were still pagans and cannibals, being gradually subdued by the power of the gospel.

The plant landed, the printer was anxious to get to work, and the resident missionaries were equally desirous to secure his



Yours very truly W Colenso

valuable aid. But when he unpacked his stores and took stock of his equipment, he fully realized what it was to have had his plant selected by men who knew nothing of the business and were above taking advice. He had a large and ponderous roller mold. He had no wooden furniture (metal furniture was then unknown); no quoins, mallet nor shooter; no galleys; no composing sticks; no type cases; no brass rule; no leads; no ink table; no potash nor lye-brush; no roller frames or stocks; no imposing stone; no page cord; no paper! He was in a strange predicament, in a lonely island in the Antipodes, and so circumstanced that no deficiencies could be made good in less than a year and a half! Fortunately, he had put his own private composing stick in his pocket, and was, moreover, a man of resource. A joiner made for him cases for the Maori language (in which thirteen letters only are used) after a plan of his own. When he had to set English he put the additional sorts in little paper packages on the table or on the floor. The joiner also made some galleys, an ink-table, and, from unseasoned wood, some exceedingly untrustworthy furniture, side-sticks and quoins. The printer made shift with the press-table as an imposing stone until he obtained an enormous black basaltic boulder from the Verikeri river, which was cut in half and squared by a missionary, who was also a stonemason. But as the stone was hard and tools imperfect, the job was expensive, costing something over £20 (\$100). When, however, in 1837, they were finished and mounted on a frame with drawers, he says: "I felt happy and thought I was rich! This is the first, perhaps the only, instance of a pair of large imposing stones made out of a boulder of basalt, and therefore I relate it."

On February 17, 1835, was printed the first book in New Zealand, "the printing office being filled with spectators to witness the performance." This was a copy of the "Epistles to the Ephesians and Philippians," in the native language, the paper (including a few sheets of pink blotting paper for the covers) having been supplied from their private stores by the wives of the missionaries. Some two thousand copies of this little work were ultimately printed, a sufficient supply of writing paper having been found at the Central Mission store. Of this pamphlet (as well as of all the other early products of his press) Mr. Colenso has preserved a copy—probably the only one in existence. On May 19, 1836, he printed the "first English book," eight pages octavo, the first "Report of the New Zealand Temperance Society." This, by the way, was a society pledged against the use of ardent spirits only—temperance societies in the present sense of the term being then unknown.

Mr. Colenso's great work, however, and a truly wonderful work, considering the disadvantages under which he labored, was that of printing a complete edition of the New Testament in the Maori language—which was taken in hand in March, 1836, immediately on receipt of the first supplies of paper from home. The edition was originally intended to be five thousand copies; but at the earnest request of the Wesleyan missionaries, another thousand copies were added for the use of their denomination. The press-work alone was a very heavy item, and the work, which is printed in small pica, compares very favorably with the bookwork produced in the colony today, with all its boasted modern appliances. Large as was the edition, it is believed that Mr. Colenso's copy is the only one now in existence.

The difficulties under which the work was produced are vividly set forth in the pamphlet aforesaid. Much of the presswork was done single-handed; for, though the printer took pains to train some young Maoris, they could not stand the monotony of the unaccustomed work, and left as soon as they became useful. Help came in November from an unlooked for quarter. "The crew of the American whaleships, which at that period came into the Bay of Islands to obtain supplies," says Mr. Colenso, "were not wholly trained sailors, but young workmen of almost all trades," of a roving and adventurous spirit. Two of these, trained pressmen, Henry Mann and John Bevan, were engaged, and materially assisted in the work, but only remained nine weeks. After their departure, Mr. Colenso continued his heavy task single-handed, but only for a month. He met two more American pressmen—

James Powell and Charles Upham. The former staid five months; the latter remained till the completion of the work, in December, 1837. They were "quiet, industrious, steady men." They did not touch the types, but took the whole of the presswork, and after Powell left, Upham worked the press single-handed. "He was a very good and trusty pressman, and kept the colors well up, and his rollers, etc., in good working order." This, from Mr. Colenso, is high praise.

Mr. Colenso sets forth his principal hindrances at great length. The frequent absence of the translator, and his other heavy duties, the full share of ordinary mission-work devolving on the printer; the state of the weather and native tracks, and dilatoriness of Maori messengers causing delay in transit of copy and proofs; and inter-tribal quarrels, sometimes resulting in bloodshed, unsettling all arrangements.

The New Testament, consisting of 356 pages, was at last—in the middle of December, 1837—accomplished; and the next work was that of binding. Throughout the islands many were waiting in eager expectation for the books, and by hard and persevering work Mr. Colenso was enabled to furnish a few copies in calf as a New-Year's gift to the missionaries, after which "the demand for copies became great beyond expression."

It is not necessary to follow any further the record of Mr. Colenso's experience as a printer. In his little book already referred to, and in many papers in the "Transactions of the New Zealand Philosophical Institute," he has given interesting reminiscences of the old heathen and cannibal days, which are the more valuable as he is a most methodical diarist, and the incidents are described from memoranda made *at the time*. For many years he was actively engaged in mission work, in the course of which he traversed almost the whole of the North Island on foot—a tremendous undertaking in days when no roads existed. He even on more than one occasion crossed the dividing range of the Ruahine—a feat which has only been repeated once by white men (and unintentionally, as they lost their way, and narrowly escaped with their lives), and very rarely by the natives themselves. In 1844 Mr. Colenso took orders. For two years he resided with Bishop Lehoyn at St. John's College, Waimate.

Mr. Colenso is a many-sided man. He has long discontinued regular clerical work, but has always been actively engaged in literary, scientific or public duties. As a botanist, he occupies the front rank, and his reputation is world-wide. He is a Fellow of the Linnean Society, and a few years ago was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, in recognition of his distinguished services in the cause of botanical science. He was the first to identify the fossil bones of the long-extinct moa (*dinornis*) as those of a gigantic bird, and very accurately indicated its place in the animal kingdom. On the subject of ferns, lichens, and the humble but beautiful hepatisæ, he is one of the greatest authorities. In the year 1861 he was elected representative of Napier in the general assembly, and was many times re-elected to the same honorable position. In the days of the provincial system he represented Napier in the provincial council, and also at various times filled the offices of provincial treasurer and inspector of schools. On the subject of Maori history and tradition, there is only one other man—Sir George Grey—who will bear comparison with him as an authority. He has in manuscript a voluminous lexicon of the Polynesian language, which he was commissioned by the government many years ago to write. The work was approaching completion when a change of administration reversed the order, and succeeding governments have declined either to carry out the work officially or to permit the author to find a private publisher. Mr. Colenso was one of the founders of the Hawke's Bay branch of the Philosophical Institute, and has always been the largest and most valued contributor to the "Transactions." For precise, exact and well-authenticated information, his "Contributions toward the better knowledge of the Maori people" excel all that has been written or collected by any other writer.

He is the only surviving European who was present on the important occasion of the signing of the treaty of Waitangi

(February 6, 1840) and wrote at the time a very full account of the proceedings, which was afterward revised by the British resident, the late James Busby. This important and very interesting document is now in the hands of the government printer, and is to be issued with annotations by the author, on the occasion of the celebration of the jubilee of the colony.

Advancing age has brought with it some physical infirmities, but has not quenched his old fire nor dimmed his intellect, and as his years increase, so does his love of nature. Most of his time is now spent in his beloved forests, where he still finds lovely ferns and rare plants hitherto unknown to science, and where he watches for the blossoming or seeding of favorite plants. No man in the colony is more widely known or esteemed—and by the craft he is specially revered. Though he has long given up the active work of the ministry, he sometimes acts as "supply" in a country pulpit; and so lately as Christmas of the present year (1889), in the Napier Cathedral, he preached to a large congregation from the old yet ever new message, "Peace on earth; good will to men." He still looks back with pleasure to the period of his long connection with the church mission and the first press in New Zealand; and among the reminiscences of a long and exceptionally useful life there are none that afford him such pleasure as the printing of the first Maori New Testament; nor in all his unique collection of ancient curiosities, natural history specimens, nor in the whole of his valuable library, is there an object so highly prized as his copy of the sacred volume.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

A GRAND PROJECT.

BY M. STANISLAUS MURPHY.

AN old, gray-haired man, feeble and with tottering footsteps, hobbled into an office, recently, looking for work. He appeared weary and footsore, and he was evidently broken up. Upon his features were traces of care and anxiety, and a more forlorn and dejected looking being I had not met for a long time. His clothing was scant, indeed, and seemed poor protection against the chilling blasts of winter. On being informed that business was dull, he uttered a sigh that went straight to the hearts of those present, and they at once became interested in the old fellow and solicitous for his welfare. Assistance was rendered him and he seemed at a loss how to sufficiently thank his benefactors.

"Boys," remarked the poor old typo, "you are doubtless surprised to see a man of my years on the road, and God knows I am ashamed of it, and have many times tried to abandon this tramping life, but what am I to do? I am homeless and friendless, and as long as I am able to crawl I must tramp and try and do a little work or go to the poorhouse. I am getting too old for work and am only in the way. If there was some place where I could go and spend the little time that is left me to remain here on earth and be independent, where I could rest my weary bones and not be a burden on anybody, I could 'turn a rule' on my earthly existence with resignation and end my days in peace."

This was the simple recital of one of the number of the craft who today are similarly situated. Circumstances, perhaps, have placed them where they are, and they are forced to remain on the road to keep body and soul together. Deprived of home and friends, they have no permanent abiding place, and they see nothing ahead but misery and the county house. It is horrible to think of ending one's days in such an institution, but for many of these wanderers there appears no other alternative.

But, fellow craftsmen, it remains for us to decree whether these staunch adherents of unionism, whose devotion to the great cause we espouse has never been questioned, shall end their days in misery and pauperism or be surrounded by that comfort and happiness which by lives of unswerving fidelity to union principles they have well merited. Thanks to the kind munificence of those noble benefactors, Messrs. Childs and Drexel, they have set an example worthy the emulation of every member of the craft. By their splendid gift they have laid the foundation of a home for

those members of the union who by age and infirmities are incapacitated from further earning a livelihood. Let us show our appreciation of the gift by responding cheerfully to the appeal made in behalf of this grand project. Already a beautiful site has been selected for the Home. Let us erect a structure thereon which shall stand as a monument to that strong fraternal feeling which manifests itself in the efforts which are now being made for our brothers in affliction. The erection of a Printers' Home will bring joy and consolation to the hearts of many union printers who for years have been robbed of the good influences of homes of their own. To those who have grown gray in the business and are now homeless and unable to work, and are being knocked about from place to place, it will be a haven of rest, and will act as a healing balm to their troubled feelings, for there, at least, will be a place where they can pass the remainder of their days in peace. So let us unite our efforts, brother printers, to consummate this grand scheme of protection for our aged and infirm fellow craftsmen, let us build for them a Home which will be a tribute to the noble magnanimity which prompted the project and a credit to that body of which we are members.

"Erect a structure strong and high,
With turret pointing toward the sky,
Serving as a beacon light,
Beckoning those who in the fight
For principle, and justice, too,
Remained to both firm and true,
To let their dreary wanderings cease
And come and end their days in peace."

PHOTOGRAPHIC PLATES FOR THE PRINTING PRESS.

Henry Sutton, at Ballarata, Victoria, has taken out a patent for a very simple method for transforming automatically a negative into a printing plate, either in relief or in sunken lines. By this process the strongest high lights and the shadows of the image are rendered with an exactness above all criticism, and the plates are made in such a way that an ordinary printer can, without difficulty, use them in the printing press. The inventor follows a method essentially different from those hitherto used. He makes his prints on gelatine, but not by means of dots or lines, nor even by the process for printing with fatty inks. He utilizes the ordinary gelatino-bromide plates and impressions them in front of the object to be reproduced. The surface of the image is simply covered with a piece of gauze and afterward developed and fixed in the ordinary manner. The plate is then placed for five minutes in a bath of water heated from 79° to 80° Fahrenheit. The excess of water is removed by a sojourn of ten seconds in alcohol. After drying, the plate is placed in a copper planchet heated to 212° Fahrenheit, over a Bunsen burner. This degree of heat is maintained for about two minutes. The plate is then ready for the printing press.

PROGRESS IN PRINTING.

A veteran master printer, in St. Louis, recently said to a local reporter: "We are on the eve of a great revolution in the typographical appearance of literary matter, especially newspapers, that is, the use of black paper printed in white letters, instead of white paper printed in black letters, as now. The change is one to be desired by the public, for the reason that a white letter on a black ground possesses greater contrast and distinctness, and is, consequently, easier on the eyes. The change will give at first an odd enough appearance to printed matter, but the merit of it will eventually result in its general adoption, and in time the black letter will be as rare as the white letter now is. Sign painters and show card printers recognize the superiority of the white letter, and are rapidly adopting it, as is evidenced by the numerous white lettered signs now to be seen on the streets and in the shops. The change would be comparatively inexpensive to publishers, and as black is cheaper than white paper, a saving could be effected. With our newspapers thus printed, reading on cars and in dimly lighted places would be not only practicable, but easy."



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NATURE'S GRANDEUR.

THE COUNTRY EDITOR.

BY ED. C. GOTTRY.

They're curious kind o' critters, the men I'm talkin' 'bout,
They have few characteristics—they're not all slim nor stout;
But ordinary lookin' fellers unto the human eye,
But I think they're acceptable to the reader up on high.

They fill their humble station in this great world below,
Without a troublin' others to show off what they know.
They bear life's heavy burdens with never a sigh nor curse,
But take for consolation the thought it might be worse.

We boast of our great generals, and the men of long ago
Who planted the little colonies and helped to make them grow;
But aside from old Ben Franklin, whose name we all revere,
Not a solitary word of praise for the editor do we hear.

You'll always find the editor, no matter where you go;
From the presidential mansion down to the nigger show.
You'll find him at the circus a laffin' at the clown,
And he's always at the meetin' when the revival band's aroun'.

His is a quiet mission, and he don't make much ado;
But he's done a powerful sight o' work in runnin' the state ship thro'.
He helped in raisin' the feelin' agin old England's tax,
And when the time for valor came, to respond he was not lax.

He writ a stunnin' leader on independence thought;
Then, shoulderin' his musket, he went to the field and fought.
When England tried to land her goods, the editor, O! where was he?
Aboard the English merchantman, a firin' out the tea.

When the long war was over, and peace to our shores had come,
He helped to make the kentry to all oppressed a hum.
He helped frame the constitution that's stood this many a year,
And pointed out grim dangers, to congress not quite clear.

And when the spirit o' treason cropped out in the sunny south,
He quit writin' 'bout the fashions—the springtime, rain or drouth,
And turned his earnest 'tention to savin' this land o' ours,
And cheerin' its droopin' spirits, in freedom's darkest hours.

When e'er the star o' empire takes up her west'ard way,
He packs his little printin' shop and goes with her to stay.
He settles down in Boomtown, right in a neck o' wood,
And soon has his press a runnin' a doin' the settlement good.

He tells all about the prospects of the "squatters" far an' near,
And what a 'normous harvest they're gatherin' in each year.
He speaks, too, of the big potatoes and pum'kins o' mammoth size,
O' the heap o' gold they're makin' that's dazzlin' to the eyes.

He spends his time in boomin', and drawin' settlers from afar,
Until another big west'ard jump is made by the imperial star.
Of course he goes along agin and commences all anew
To whoop-'er-up, just as before—to help the kentry thro'.

I often have been thinkin' when readin' (sometimes in doubt),
Of the "wise men of the East" who followed the star about,
If it wasn't the same star o' empire a takin' her own western way,
And if them 'ere weren't the editors who hit an item that day.

I can see him workin' and toilin' by lamplight as well as sun,
An' doin' each day his duty, until his hard race is run.
An' methinks the gracious Father, whose throne is up on high,
Will take particklar pains to have the editors close by.

And there the happy harpers will sing a new, new tune;
'Twont be "You are delinquent, please call and settle soon."
They'll rejoice thro' all eternity and sing among the blest,
No more will copy trouble them, for they have earned their rest.

—Northwestern Printer.

A VALUABLE INVENTION.

Mr. C. H. Atkins, of Palmer, Massachusetts, has perfected a device which will probably be worth a good round sum to him. It is a mechanism for removing iron and all particles of metal from paper pulp by means of a powerful magnet. One of the greatest troubles in the manufacture of fine papers is the presence of iron particles in the pulp. Some of these come from buttons, some from the cutting machinery, and bits of iron rust are formed from the water pipes which feed the machinery. With the chemicals used in the paper these particles are oxidized and form rust spots, which are ruinous to first-class paper. The Atkins electro-magnetic extractor removes the finest particles of iron or other metal from the pulp just before passing into the screen box. A corrugated iron plate is placed over the settling box as a base, and arranged so that the pulp will flow over it like a cascade. On two convex flutings of this plate are placed bars of soft iron bolted

through the corrugated plate to a spool magnet beneath. The magnet is charged with electricity by a common dynamo. The apparatus has been tested for two years by the Agawam Paper Company, at Mittineague, and has worked perfectly. Every particle of metal is drawn instantly to the magnetized bars as the pulp passes over them, and is held there. When the machine is shut down for washing, the current is turned off and the bars easily cleared of the bits of iron which cling to them, often forming a thick coat. Patents have been obtained in foreign countries, and a man is now on his way to put the device in a mill in England.

ILLUSTRATED JOURNALISM.

Foreman of composing room (speaking through tube to managing editor)—"You say you want that article about the woman who killed a bear and three cubs illustrated with a cut of the woman?"

Managing Editor—"Yes, I do."

Foreman—"What cut shall I use?"

Editor—"Where is that cut of Lydia Pinkham that we run in the weekly?"

Foreman—"It's being used in the first form to illustrate that article on Queen Victoria."

"Well, then, run that picture of Harriet Hubbard Ayer for the woman who killed the bears."

"All right, but what are we going to do for cuts for that article about Joseph Chamberlain and his bride?"

"Well, supposing you run that cut of W. L. Douglass that goes with his \$3-shoe ad. for Sir Joseph, and that old handbill cut of Emma Abbott for his bride?"

"All right; and I suppose that old cut of the new Colorado capitol will do for Sir Joseph's castle, won't it?"

"Yes; yes; run anything you can find for the castle. There's a lot of old cuts in the jobroom. See if you can find something there for an article I'm going to send down about the Emperor William and his wife."—*Detroit Free Press.*

PHOTO-WOOD ENGRAVING.

A method of photo-engraving direct on wood is announced from Russia. The wood is boiled in a solution of sulphate of copper and afterward in a solution of carbonate of soda, which fills the pores with insoluble carbonate of copper. The block is then dried, its face brightly polished and the sides and back coated with an asphalt varnish. The face is coated with bichromated gelatine, and after printing is developed with warm water, as in the carbon process. A coat of asphalt varnish, carefully applied, adheres only to the portions from which the gelatine has not been removed. The block thus protected with varnish is placed for an hour in strong nitric acid, and then for an hour in strong sulphuric acid. When taken from the acid the unprotected parts of the wood will be found to be eaten away and the block may be cleaned by rubbing with a hard brush. The varnish on the face is removed by soaking in benzine and the block is then ready to print from. While this process may be satisfactory for reproducing diagrams and coarse line drawings, it is suggested that, for any fine works, printing on paper and transferring to the block, so that the print may be developed from behind, would be far more likely to give clear and perfect results.

A SCHOOL FOR LADY JOURNALISTS.

The fact that women have gone into journalism, and mean to stay there, is brought home to one by the announcement that the Misses Emily and Georgiana Hill, not content with being journalists themselves, have set up in Westminster Bridge road, London, a school to train ladies as compositors, shorthand writers, proof-readers and reporters. A similar school exists in Detroit, set up by a lady member of the staff of the *Detroit Free Press*, but no such innovation has ever been tried on this side of the water. As the *Westminster and Lambeth Gazette* is printed and published at the Misses Hill's works the training should be of a practical nature.



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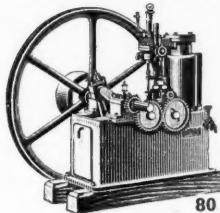
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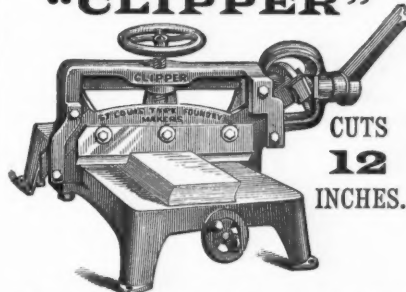
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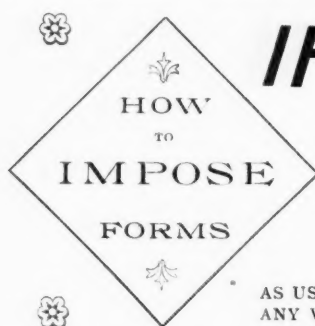


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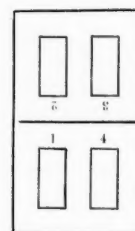
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We still have on hand a few bound copies of Vols. II, IV and V, which for the present we shall continue to offer at the old price, \$3.00 per volume.

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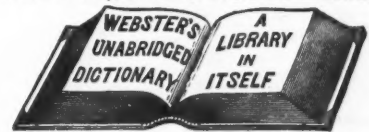
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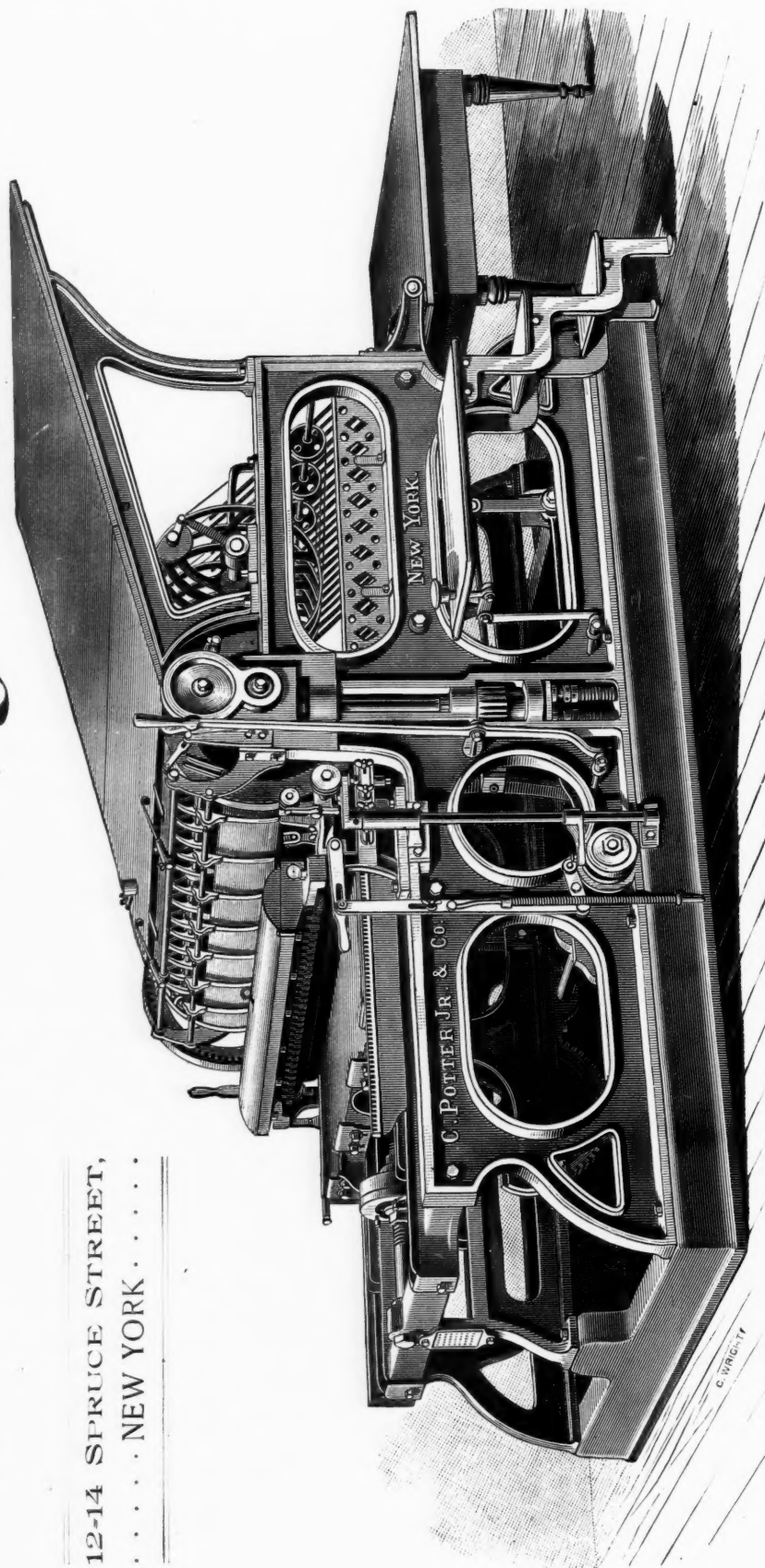
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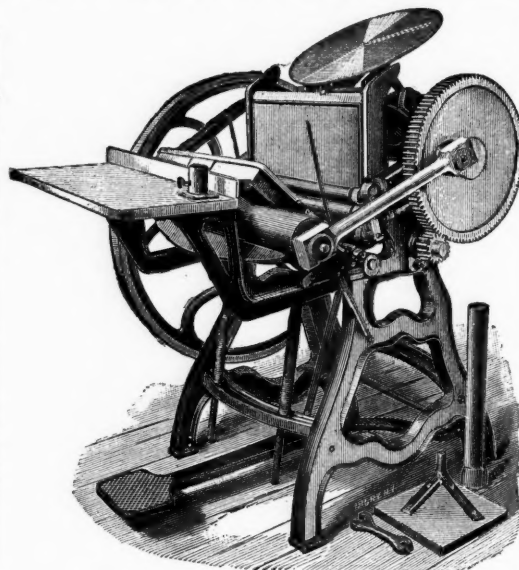
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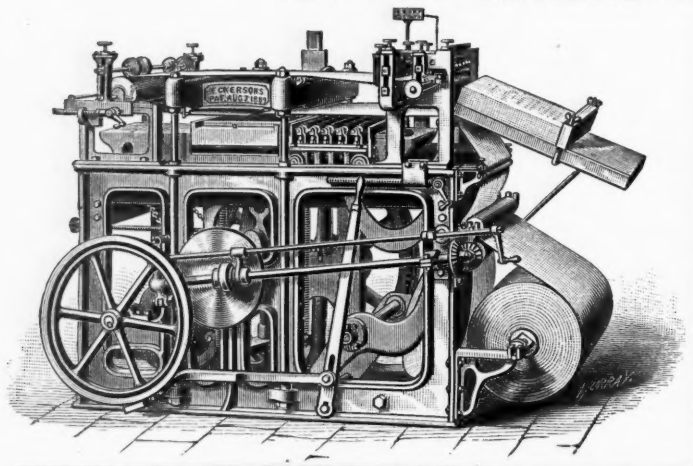
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the remark was heard again and again, that THE WORLD was always getting
the first show at all the good things."*

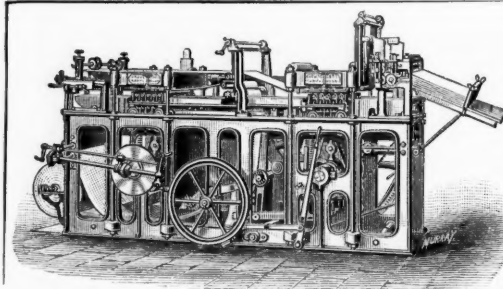
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NEW YORK, OCTOBER 8, 9 AND 10, 1889.



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Geo. H. Furbershaw,
proxy for Detroit.

T. G. Hayes, Albany.
C. F. Taylor, 2d Vice-Pres.,
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F. S. Burrell, Troy.
J. W. Williams, 1st Vice-
Pres., Toronto.
C. W. Miller, Philadelphia.

Benjamin Thompson, New York.
W. W. P. Dow, Boston.



While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subjects, we do not necessarily indorse the opinions of contributors. Anonymous letters will not be noticed; therefore our correspondents will please give names—not for publication, if they desire to remain incog., but as a guarantee of good faith.

A WORD WITH CORRESPONDENTS.

We hope our valued corps of correspondents will not take offense when we ask them to BOIL DOWN their effusions in future as much as possible. We are very glad to hear from every section of the country, but our correspondence feature has assumed such proportions that it is impossible to publish all that is sent us. Friends, be brief and to the point, and THE INLAND PRINTER readers will think all the more of your contributions for their being so.

WORDS OF THANKS.

To the Editor:

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 5, 1890.

Allow me to extend to you my sincere best wishes for the very pleasant manner in which you have treated me throughout our brief acquaintance, and I assure you it will be a pleasure to me at any time to place myself at your service. The descriptive "brass rule" article which appeared in the February INLAND PRINTER has been, indeed, fruitful beyond expectation, and a successful future for it assured. Too much praise cannot be given your journal; its columns are always teeming with the choicest of reading matter pertaining to the printing industry, while the very neat and tasty appearance of its general make-up is certainly admired by all lovers of truly artistic and progressive tastes. May success in the future, as in the past, crown your worthy endeavors.

Sincerely yours, EUGENE P. MOWERS.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

To the Editor:

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 5, 1890.

State of trade, a little inclined to dullness; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ cents; evening papers, 30 cents; book and job work, \$15 per week.

Two of the morning papers are now issued every day in the week: the *Journal* at 13 cents per week, and the *Register* at 10 cents per week. The latter has taken on a new dress, and has been changed from a folio to a quarto in make-up. A great amount of plate matter is used on all the dailies in this town, and an increase in size of the newspaper does not mean an increase in the number of cases.

An eight-hour league was formed here on Sunday, February 23. H. W. Doenges, a member of this union, was elected president. H. G. Diener, our worthy president, was elected to the office of financial secretary, and J. C. Ankrom, chairman of our executive board, was chosen as one of the executive committee of the league.

The picture of L. C. Hay, in the last number of THE INLAND PRINTER, is a remarkably good likeness of him. G. H.

FROM GALVESTON.

To the Editor:

GALVESTON, Texas, February 28, 1890.

The printing interests of this city are in a very healthy condition, and considerable improvement is looked for in the near future.

The printing house of Clarke & Courts, incorporated, known as "The Texas House," is erecting a large five-story building, and when they move in will increase their force. Now the largest concern of the kind in Texas, it will then be the largest in the Southwest. The *News* has increased its force to twenty-five cases. It issues twelve pages on Sunday and eight during the rest of the

week. In view of the great improvement in business here, it is likely that the *News* will increase its size, and in other ways benefit the trade. The *Evening Tribune* has lately moved into larger quarters, and are getting out a first-class evening paper.

The many smaller offices are doing a good business. As a whole, the prospect is quite flattering. Subbing is good, with enough to do the work. In the matter of the Printers' Home, this union is working "tooth and toe nail" to have a proud showing. William Bell, a printer, of Cleveland, now with Hanlon's "Fantasma" Company, was in the city this week with his troupe. President S. J. Triplett of No. 28 has resigned, and removed to Houston. Galveston loses a good officer and hard worker. Ben MacCashin and Major A. M. Speights are on the sick list.

FOR INSTANCE.

USEFUL HINTS.

To the Editor:

BOSTON, February 27, 1890.

On reading the article in the February INLAND PRINTER, which told of a printer cutting letters from strawboard, I was reminded of a gentleman with whom I am acquainted who was in the habit of cutting all his wood type from white pine. After a time he had a competitor, and in his first circular the new arrival stated that he had ample facilities for doing all classes of work, and there would be no waiting while letters were cut from white pine with a jack-knife.

I also know two printers who cut a great many ornaments and unique designs from patent leather, while the number who use cardboard is very large.

Speaking of cardboard reminds me that a certain concern is flooding the country with circulars, advertising to instruct printers in the art of making tint blocks for the small consideration of \$2. It is, of course, nothing more than the use of cardboard, and the intelligent man will let these people severely alone.

A very pleasing effect is given by printing from a strip of cork, which may be pasted on a wooden base. W. J. M.

THE PRINTERS' HOME.

To the Editor:

DENVER, March 6, 1890.

Your editorial on "The Printers' Colorado Home," in the January number, is a craft paper worthy of the commendation of every typo connected with the International Typographical Union on the continent. It is just and proper that unbelieving Thomases should rise up and critically question everything pertaining to the site, the methods for raising the funds, the management, etc. With such staunch and able advocates as A. C. Cameron, of THE INLAND PRINTER, the officers of the International Typographical Union, trustees of the Childs-Drexel fund, and weekly craft papers, there is nothing to fear from carpers and quibblers. The necessity no longer exists for painting out the advantages of the magnificent site donated by the liberality of Colorado citizens. Not to know them now is unfortunate for those who claim to be interested in the advancement and prosperity of those organized in the craft.

That praise and words of appreciation should be given to those disinterested trades unionists in different sections of the North, East and South, who have cheerfully and ably seconded the efforts of the Colorado printers who succeeded in obtaining the site, is too apparent to be of question. It probably strikes with greater force members of the craft in Colorado, who note every announcement made in THE INLAND PRINTER, *Official Journal*, *Union Printer*, *Craftsman*, and other journals of like purpose, relative to proposed legislation on the subject at the coming convention at Atlanta.

The southern, whole-souled generosity of Col. Will Lambert, the Austin delegate, in setting aside the object of his heart, the securing the site for the sanitary gem of the Lone Star State, is only equaled by the same disinterested spirit manifested by Daily, Donath and Pelton in advocating the use of the Childs-Drexel fund for the early completion of the building. The prompt and union-like replies of approbation from ex-presidents Bodwell, McVicar, Witter and others to President Plank reëcho the desires

expressed in days gone by for some beneficial and enduring monument for the craft. Messrs. Childs and Drexel called attention that the time was ripe, and gave generous evidence of their sincerity. Austin, one of smallest unions, and the best, was the first to make a practical offer. Through the efforts of Messrs. O. L. Smith, William H. Milburn and one or two others of Denver union, Colorado entered into friendly competition. The result is known. The choice of site and action of the Denver convention was ratified by ninety per cent of the unions voting. Unanimity is not a probability on questions of this nature, which must be carefully considered until practical experiment proves the expectations of the sanguine.

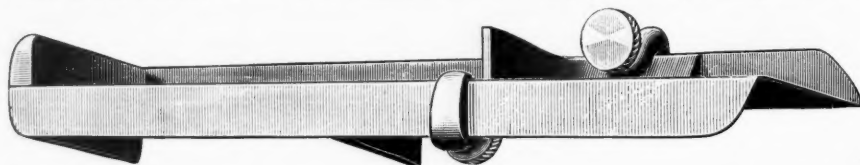
Entre nous, if Colorado printers had the deciding vote on the World's Fair the "little red seal" which covered the announcement of No. 16's generous contributions to the home fund would be returned with "So say we, all of us." J. D. VAUGHAN.

A NEW COMPOSING STICK.

To the Editor :

CHICAGO, ILL., March 7, 1890.

Someone has said, "Necessity is the mother of invention." It was necessity that brought forth the Duplex composing stick, of which the accompanying cut is an illustration. It is simply two



sticks in one, the same bottom answering for both, and is adaptable to all the requirements of the single stick now in use, while possessing many advantages over the same.

How often the job compositor is sorely tried for the want of an extra stick we all know. I'll venture the assertion there is not a printing office in this city so liberally supplied with sticks as to allot to each job hand two of these indispensable articles, and the consequence is you are forced to "break" your measure and reset it many times over during the day, or have recourse to a sixteen or twenty-inch stick, which will be found as heavy and more clumsy than this novel device.

In a job requiring more than one justification it will be found very convenient; merely turn it over and you have another gauge at your command, which can be operated independently of the other. When it becomes necessary to use it for setting straight matter for any length of time, one of the adjustable knees and thumb screws can be laid aside, when it will prove to be no heavier than an ordinary stick.

It solves the problem of "pieing" lines. Herein lies its great superiority. The stick stands on any flat surface at an angle of about forty-five degrees, thereby preventing lines from dropping forward when making alterations or changes.

It is proposed to make the "Duplex" in one size only, 12-inch, convenient for jobs up to sixty-five picas in length.

GEORGE F. TURNER.

FROM KANSAS CITY.

To the Editor :

KANSAS CITY, Mo., February 28, 1890.

Never in the history of the city has there existed such a demoralized state of affairs in the printing business. The amount of work has decreased within the past year, and as to prices there are none that can be quoted as standard. Two of the larger firms have been carrying on a cut-throat war, each trying, foolish as it is, to exterminate the other. The manager of each when approached on the subject admits that he is a fool for such actions, but makes no further apology, in fact, none is needed. Within the past two weeks each of these firms has taken large orders for pamphlet work at an actual loss, in order to keep the other from obtaining it. All this is very funny (?) when viewed by one not in the swim, but to the other offices, which are endeavoring to keep prices within

the bounds of reason and living wages, it is very trying, not to say a great injustice. Neither of the offices mentioned pays its compositors what the devil in a first-class shop should get. A scheme was set on foot to consolidate some four or five of the larger concerns and put prices up, but with these two offices at swords' points nothing could be done, and the thing was dropped.

The newspaper men of Kansas City, Kansas, have organized a press club, and gave a very successful banquet a few days ago.

A short time since, the *Traveler* was sold to one Henry D. Stringer and a lady named Lillian Mellon. They started the publication of the *Leader and Traveler*, an evening penny sheet, with William A. Mellon, husband of the lady, as manager. Suit was brought a few days ago by Mr. Stringer to recover damages of one Thomas Mellon. Stringer asserts that on last Christmas Day his partner, Mrs. Mellon, informed him that she was indebted to Thomas Mellon in the sum of \$1,500, and, as she wanted to secure this, asked him (Stringer) to sign a mortgage with her, to secure the private debt. Stringer states that he was given to understand that a partner could not sign alone, and with the understanding that the mortgage on the printing office was to be given only to secure Mrs. Mellon's indebtedness, signed the mortgage with her. He now charges that the transaction was brought about by a conspiracy between his partner and her husband to defraud

him and turn over the entire office to others, and he brings suit against the defendant to have the mortgage set aside and for \$15,000 damages.

Miss Mary Abarr, for years connected with the *Topeka Capital* is doing good work on the *Evening News* of this city.

Fred P. Fox has bought the interest of his partner, Mr. Bodine, in the *Daily Hotel News*, and will spare no pains to make it one of the leading papers of its class in the West.

Mr. W. E. Tenny, a capitalist, of Kansas City, Kansas, has purchased a controlling interest in the Interstate Publishing Company, and is now its president and treasurer.

The souvenir issue of the *Globe* gave a good review of Kansas City, but the lithograph work, which was given to a St. Louis firm, was no better than several home institutions could have done and, in fact, are doing every day.

Mr. Harry Hinds is now the manager of the Rigby Printing Company, on West Seventh street. A. M. H.

FROM ST. JOSEPH, MO.

To the Editor :

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., March 3, 1890.

This is the season for the blossoming would-be delegate. As a matter of fact, everybody would like to go to Atlanta, and many are secretly trying to entice the international lightning to poke its forked fangs into their pockets, with a certificate of election and a hundred dollar bill at the end of it.

No. 40 had a breezy session yesterday, the result of which was mere horse-play. Quite a number of gentlemen were placed in nomination for delegate to the International convention this coming summer, nearly all of whom declined, not because they do not want to go, but fear to risk the chances of election. Such modesty is unbecoming. St. Joseph, for the first time since the organization of the union here, is entitled to two representatives, but will send but one. A depleted treasury is the cause.

The *Gazette* has appeared in its new dress of brevier, and is anything but a creditable looking paper. There seems to be no system or sense in its arrangement.

Charley Dunn, well known about the printing offices, has given up his restaurant and purchased the *Labor Item* office. He changed the name of the paper to the *St. Joseph Times*, with ostensibly the same principles, but in reality — well, the municipal campaign is approaching and the *Times* has a candidate, or vice versa.

One of the *Gazette* compositors, Mr. Blair, took unto himself a wife last week.

Business at the present writing is dull, but expectations are entertained of improvement soon. The spring elections call for

extra typesetting on all the papers, and the boys will feast on double-leaded editorials and political sensations for a week or more.

Accept my congratulations at the result of the vote in congress upon the location of the World's Fair. Chicago is a hustler.

W.

FROM BOSTON.

To the Editor:

BOSTON, March 7, 1890.

Whether or not the plan proposed by the postmaster-general for establishing a telegraph system to be operated in connection with the postal service would, if adopted, prove profitable, is an open question, but it would certainly place at the disposal of the whole people a means of quick communication, which is now, owing to excessive cost, available to a comparatively small number. It is estimated that only 1,000,000 out of 59,000,000 people are users of the telegraph under the existing system of private ownership. These figures suggest a theme for editorial pen pushers.

St. Johnsbury, Vermont, can boast of two local papers that have few rivals, so far as enterprise and fine appearance goes, among the suburban journals of New England. One, the *St. Johnsbury Republican* (and the *Republican Press*, a member of the same household, should be mentioned with it), has recently moved into a splendid new building of its own, near the center of the town, and is as proud of the feat as is a father of his first boy. Mr. Charles T. Walter, the manager of these papers, has a tact for discerning what the reading public wants, and evidently believes that the best he can give is none too good for his patrons. The other paper referred to is the *St. Johnsbury Caledonian*, of which Messrs. C. M. Stone & Son are the proprietors. When it was announced that the pay in advance policy with regard to subscriptions had been adopted by the *Caledonian* publishers there was a general stampede of subscribers, but one by one they nearly all sent in their renewals accompanied by the required cash.

The *New England Observer*, published at Keene, New Hampshire, recently met with some financial difficulty, and has been absorbed by the Sentinel Printing Company.

The Massachusetts Press Association, at its annual meeting on February 11, accepted an invitation from the Virginia Press Association to take a twelve days' trip during the coming spring. Historian Proctor presented obituaries of the late Justin Jones, at one time publisher of the *Yankee Blade*; E. B. Vaneyar, Mark Allen, of the *Woburn Advertiser*, and J. E. Williams, of the *Amherst Record*, all of whom died during the past year. Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President, C. B. Fisk, of the *Palmer Journal*; vice-presidents, George H. Ellis, of the *Christian Register*; William Reed, of Taunton; George Otis, of Yarmouth; Samuel Bowles, of Springfield; C. S. Parker, of Arlington; secretary, W. A. Woodward, of the *Milton News*; treasurer, J. S. Smith, of the *Rockland Standard*; historian, George H. Proctor.

At the February meeting of the Suburban Press Association a paper of more than ordinary interest was read by Editor W. H. Twombly, of the *Reading Chronicle*. Mr. Twombly began work at the printing trade fifty-five years ago, and he told the story of his long and varied experience as apprentice, printer and publisher. The reminiscences contained many facts of historical value, and it is probable that they will be printed in some form.

Mr. W. H. Thomas has resigned the position of manager for the Atlantic Printing and Publishing Company.

The Union Card Company, of Providence, Rhode Island, has rented an adjoining store and basement and intends to enlarge its plant.

E. G. Allis, formerly publisher of the *Tribune*, at Ludlow, Vermont, has sold out to Edward C. Crane.

On March 1 Editor Twombly celebrated his sixty-eighth birthday and fifty-fifth anniversary of his entrance into the printing business. He was given a reception at his residence in Reading by his children and Editor Kittridge, of the *Boston Journal of*

Commerce, and Mr. Horace G. Wadlin, chief of the bureau of statistics. Many New England newspaper men paid their respects to the veteran printer, and several substantial mementoes of the occasion were presented to him.

The Bellows Falls (Vt.) *Times*, which was burned out last spring, is now in running order again. Mr. E. A. Start, formerly of Keene, New Hampshire, is business manager for the concern, which is called the Times Company.

H. H. Woodbury & Co., of Woodstock, Vermont, have sold out to John Pinks. Mr. Woodbury still remains with the concern, which is doing business under the name of the Woodbury Label Company.

G.

FROM BALTIMORE.

To the Editor:

BALTIMORE, March 4, 1890.

Nothing, they say, succeeds so well as success; and now that Chicago has won the World's Fair prize, congratulations are supposed to be in order. The invitation extended you to visit New York on an occasion of the kind would appear to have been a "little too previous."

While your city has on hand the fair, with a "big F," the good people of Maryland are much exercised over the proceedings of their state legislature. The lawmakers at Annapolis have not as yet passed upon the promised Australian ballot system, but a coördinate branch of that body has just declared in favor of a bill which would secure the privilege of a fifteen-year monopoly to a Baltimore gas company.

While the *Sun* is vigorously opposing this bill, almost the entire press of the city is urging its passage. The struggle has engendered some bad blood both in newspaper and political circles, but has proved quite profitable to the publishers of those papers which have advocated the measure in question, for these journals have teemed for weeks past with "readers" of full column length at regular advertising rates. As something most unusual in a contest of the kind, the *Sun* has received in this instance no advertising of the character mentioned. Perhaps it may console itself with the reflection uttered by a great statesman, who said on one occasion he would rather be right than be president.

Within the past week there have been no less than three newspaper libel suits disposed of in the courts here. The first case that came up was a claim against the *Evening News* for \$10,000. To state the matter briefly, the *News*, in a local item, published the proper name of a man arrested for a crime, adding that the fellow was a notorious character, had served several terms in the penitentiary, and that he was also the father of a certain incorrigible boy who had given the police much trouble. Things were a little mixed here, to be sure; for while the man arrested proved to be as black as he had been painted, and while he bore the same name as the father of the bad boy—not as to reputation, however—he was not the parent of the wayward youth, who is now doing time in state prison. The father of this young criminal now felt himself aggrieved to the amount already stated, notwithstanding that the *News* made full editorial correction. The court gave 1 cent damages, the cost to be sustained by the party bringing suit.

The damages claimed against the morning *Herald* were \$10,000. This case was somewhat similar to that of the *News*. A tough citizen who had been run into the police station for being drunk and disorderly figured in the *Herald's* local column next day as being an old offender and as having served a term for larceny. It proved to have been a case of mistaken identity on the part of the policeman who gave the information to the reporter. The man admitted in court that he had been arrested several times for fighting, but never for stealing. The *Herald* had been a little tardy in making a correction, and the plaintiff was awarded \$50.

The death, last week, of Mr. Edward Griffin, late foreman of the *News* composing room, revives some recollections connected with Baltimore Typographical Union. The deceased had served at one time as delegate to the international body, and on an occasion of the kind had been honored with the position of vice-president. Shortly after this latter event he took charge of the *News*

composing room, at that time a non-union office. For this act of disloyalty he was expelled from the union. It was at this juncture that the editor of the paper, Mr. James R. Brewer, became a candidate for political place. A pressure was now brought to bear upon Mr. Brewer to put the *News* office in the union. He yielded, and Mr. Griffin was reinstated in his local organization, but not without some very outspoken objections on the part of his former union associates. A short time after Editor Brewer had been installed in political position, he gave his compositors the choice of leaving the union or the *News* office. Among the number who accepted the former alternative, Mr. Griffin was most conspicuous. Later on, Mr. Brewer expressed desire for reelection. In the meantime the ranks of organized labor in this city had swollen to twenty thousand, and a cry, loud and prolonged, went up to "boycott the *News*." Once more the chief of this newspaper was willing to yield to the demands of Baltimore Typographical Union; but there was to be one condition, Mr. Griffin must retain his foremanship. Of course, this involved another condition, which resolved itself into the question, could the union possibly reinstate an expelled member with such antecedents? Was the recapture of this office worth such a sacrifice of principle as was proposed? To make a long story short, the union, after long and angry debate, at length decided to accept Editor Brewer's terms, and Foreman Griffin, together with the non-union men under him, was taken into the fold.

The Cumberland (Md.) Times Publishing Company was sued for \$10,000 by one Margery Horstman. It appears that a statement had been made in the *Times*, without the precautionary "alleged," charging the fair plaintiff with having been guilty of shocking immorality. The *Times* people failed to prove the charge to the satisfaction of the jury, and damages were awarded to the amount of \$3,000.

Mr. Edward Hoen, well-known in the lithographic business of this city, has gone to Richmond, Virginia, to take charge of the branch house there of the lithographic firm of A. Hoen & Co. Mr. Hoen has gained considerable reputation here for some brilliant designs originated by him.

A young man named W. P. Parks, who has been engaged for some time past as a compositor in the printing establishment of Isaac Friedenwald, was committed to jail last week on the charge of stealing type from his employer. A search warrant was sworn out, and four hundred pounds of type were found in the house of the accused. At the hearing before the magistrate, Parks had nothing to say.

I learn at our postoffice that the prevalence of influenza has delayed public printing at the government printing office at Washington. Persons who use stamped envelopes containing a printed request to return if not delivered in a stipulated period, have been waiting for some time to have their orders filled.

A young man entered the counting room of the *Morning Herald* a day or two ago, and produced a time-worn bill of indebtedness bearing date of the year 1880. He said he wanted to settle up an account amounting to \$19.53. It transpired that the conscience-stricken debtor had been an agent in a country town for the sale of the *Herald*, and had omitted to turn over the above named sum, due the paper since 1880. He paid the claim against him, long since accounted to profit and loss, and departed, apparently much satisfied with himself.

Baltimore Typographical Union held its regular monthly meeting on Saturday, but little business was transacted other than progressive work on the new constitution, and the nominating of candidates. It is thought the new constitution will be completed at the next meeting.

Pressmen's Union No. 38 installed the following named officers at a recent meeting: President, James F. Taylor; vice-president, Mark Harigan; financial secretary, H. S. McLeod; recording secretary, W. E. Brooks; treasurer, W. S. Murphy; doorkeeper, Samuel Daily. After the regular order of business was disposed of, a collation was served and addresses were made. Mr. H. V. Bisbee, of the *Craftsman*, was present as an invited guest, and responded to a toast in a few well-chosen remarks. The

occasion was in honor of the retiring president, Mr. Hardesty, who related some reminiscences of a pathetic character. Messrs. Childs and Drexel were toasted, all standing, as "The true and tried friend of the printer and the pressman."

Some of the book and job offices are quite busy, while others have very little work on hand. There are comparatively few hands engaged in the job composing rooms of the *Sun*, and these are on half-time. Young's job office is doing next to nothing.

FIDELITIES.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

To the Editor:

BUENOS AIRES, December 30, 1889.

Having read so much about the "Scripps' League Expedition," I hope that among those forty representative workmen there will be a good all-round practical pressman who will be able to give his fellow craftsmen an idea of how those tubs work and look like which they call printing machines in Europe. I call them a lot of wayback "rattle bellies." I have had several years of misery among them, and ought to know a little about them. Press builders over there seem to be a lot of conceited ignoramuses. They seem to think that the more pointer and tape arrangements they put on the better the press will work, whereas if they would put on a few good guides and guideseats and a few nippers on the delivery cylinder, they would be expedited forty per cent, without saying anything about the pressmen's time.

On October 1, 1889, the C. S. A. de B. de B. gave all hands a raise of twenty per cent on their salaries on account of the high price of gold, which sold at \$2.40 at one time in the month of September.

Your worthy correspondent writing in July number from Essex Centre, Ontario, writes to know why they print all classes of work on wet paper in that country. I will answer that question for your many readers; they evidently use a great many English machines, and find it easier to print wet paper than to make a job ready. The Wharfedale presses have no tympan clamps, and no way of tightening a make-ready. They have no distribution and are not fit to print a good job on, much less on dry calendered paper, and what is more I have not seen an English pressman yet who has printed anything else but wet paper.

The Brown Folding Machine Company advertise "Are you in a Rut?" This will give people an idea of what kind of presses they use here in a great many offices.

I have read in the English printers' journals of a Casey book press being on exhibition at the Paris Exposition. I have never heard of such a press being made in the United States. I wish the manufacturers of such would let me have their catalogues and price lists.

To give you an idea of how hard it is to find good hands for the pressroom down here, I will state one instance. We have a R. Hoe & Co. country medium, and have had it here for two years. In all that time I have not been able to find a man or boy who could run it properly. They would either run the nippers into the form, set a flystick on top of the pulleys so the tapes would fall off, back the press up and tear away guide rests, take out the drop-roller and run the press out so the vibrator rack would break off the stud and thimble on the bracket; and if I had a man whom I taught a little about the press, someone else would come along and offer him \$5 a month more, and he would leave me without notice.

I would like to have those publishers of trade journals, to whom I address exchanges of *El Sud Americano*, to send their exchanges addressed to me personally, as by sending them to the paper they get into the hands of those who cannot read or appreciate them.

The Campbell Printing Press and Manufacturing Company have agents out here. They are Messrs. Canfield & Thompson, and have an office in New York also. They also have the agency for several other houses in the printing supply line.

That geometrical lathe man named D. W. Russel, who came from Washington, D. C., for the C. S. A. de B. de B., left here very unexpectedly after beating everybody he could borrow money

from. He had \$300 advanced to him by the firm he was working for. Such dirty work knocks out the Yankee workmen and machinery down here, and cannot be too severely condemned.

I hope Chicago will get the grand international exposition. Your correspondent will make a run to the United States about that time, but not to stay.

Respectfully,

M. A. MILLER.

ACTIVE BUSINESS MOVEMENT IN NEW YORK.

To the Editor:

NEW YORK, March 10, 1890.

Business in all lines of printing, publishing and kindred interests is good, and is likely to continue so for some time. It is generally indicated that the spring trade will be excellent. Reliable reports received from the neighboring states of New Jersey, Connecticut, Rhode Island and Massachusetts, are to the effect that typographical affairs, as well as the associated interests, are enjoying a period of prosperity, while the outlook for the season is encouraging and satisfactory. The relation between the employers and employed appears to be pleasant and harmonious, and promises to continue so for an indefinite time. The demand for all kinds of help is fair.

The scheme to operate a printing office by convict labor in the New York state prison at Sing Sing, has created great excitement and indignation among the master printers and members of the typographical unions throughout the state. A powerful movement to prevent the success of the scheme has been started. The Franklin Association of Printers and Assistants have decided to coöperate with typographical unions of the state in their endeavor to prevent the maintenance of a printing office in Sing Sing. At the last meeting of the association the annexed was passed:

WHEREAS, An attempt is being made by certain capitalists to establish a printing office in Sing Sing prison, and to have printing done by convict labor, and at very cheap rates, and thereby throw honest labor in the printing trades out of employment; and,

WHEREAS, The attention of the state senate has been called to the matter by Senator John F. Ahearn, of this city, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of the Franklin Association of Printers and Assistants, protest against the employment of convicts in state prison or any other place to do printing for the state.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Senator John F. Ahearn and to the chairman of the Committee on State Prisons at Albany, also to the New York Star, which has been the champion of labor.

A prominent authority, alluding to the matter says: "The number of convict printers proposed to be employed at Sing Sing is not in the least degree material to the issue raised by Senator Ahearn's inquiry. If twenty-five prisoners can be put to work to learn to compete with free union printers, two hundred and fifty can be. It is no palliation of the contemplated wrong to say that the blunder is 'such a little one!' It is a matter of principle that is at stake. The intelligent and honorable compositors of New York will not tolerate the idea that the resources and facilities of the state may be employed to introduce a criminal element into their craft. Printers are broad-minded and charitable, ready to extend a helping hand to weak but deserving brethren. But they are proud of their standards, and justly jealous of them, and, were there need, they would protest against the innovation that would place theirs among prison-taught and prison-practised trades in a way that would soon put an end to all possibility of such an insult to enlightened industry. There is not, however, the least occasion for alarm, or even agitation. The unanimous vote of the senate for the Ahearn resolution settles the whole affair. Had no legislative action been taken, it is quite certain that Governor Hill, familiar from boyhood with printers' wants and ways, would not have permitted any subordinate executive action to establish convict printing in the state's prisons, either with a view to the profits of a job office or with the possible effect of the intrusion of a criminal element into our composing rooms."

"Big Six," as New York Typographical Union, No. 6, is familiarly styled, held brilliant sway at Tammany Hall, Tuesday night, March 4. No. 6 is the oldest and probably the most powerful labor union in America. Every year it gives a grand ball, and March 4, being the fortieth anniversary of the organization of the union, special preparations were made that it might surpass

any reception or ball ever given before. The hall was magnificently decorated. Flags and bannerets were arranged in artistic groups, and the boxes were festooned with bunting. Pretty girls and charming women, the wives, daughters or sweet-hearts of the gay and happy typos, were everywhere. Over the stage, worked in gas figures, was this:

FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY,

"BIG 6."

1850.

1890.

Among those present were: President W. E. Boselly and wife, David Kells and daughter, Ed Wells and Nellie Kells, E. Glackin and wife, George W. Johnson and Miss Fadd, Burt Kells and Alice Malone, Robert J. Deery and Miss Mamie Vize, Thomas Hill and wife, R. Costello and lady, J. Farquhar and wife, Walter Coleman and Miss Lillian T. Armstrong, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Morgan.

It is stated that shortly the *World*, in accordance with its policy, intends to come out with an announcement that it has adopted the eight-hour rule in its establishment. Its purpose is to curry favor with the labor organizations of the city, which have been boycotting the paper vigorously. The managers of the *World* learned of a clause in the constitution of Typographical Union No. 6, which allowed members to set type on the morning papers for \$4 per day of eight hours. Recently, the managers of the *World* caused it to be known that they were in favor of the time, or eight-hour system. A notice to that effect was posted in the composing room. New York Typographical Union, No. 6, held a meeting at Clarendon Hall, Sunday, March 2, and devoted several hours to a discussion of the clause in question, which allowed men to work for \$4 a day of eight hours. This clause had been repealed at the last meeting of the union. A motion to restore the clause was submitted, and seconded by half a dozen members. Speeches were made by Sherman Cummins, P. J. McGuire, Joseph Buchanan and others. The motion was adopted. The *World* will put the new rule into force in a short time. The fact is that nearly every compositor employed on the morning newspapers works only eight hours per day. As for the German printers, their union allows them to work only eight hours per day. There is a fear among the printers that the *World* will work the new rule for all that it is worth. They think that the managers will gradually "freeze out" all but the very fastest compositors, men who will do \$5 worth of work for \$4.

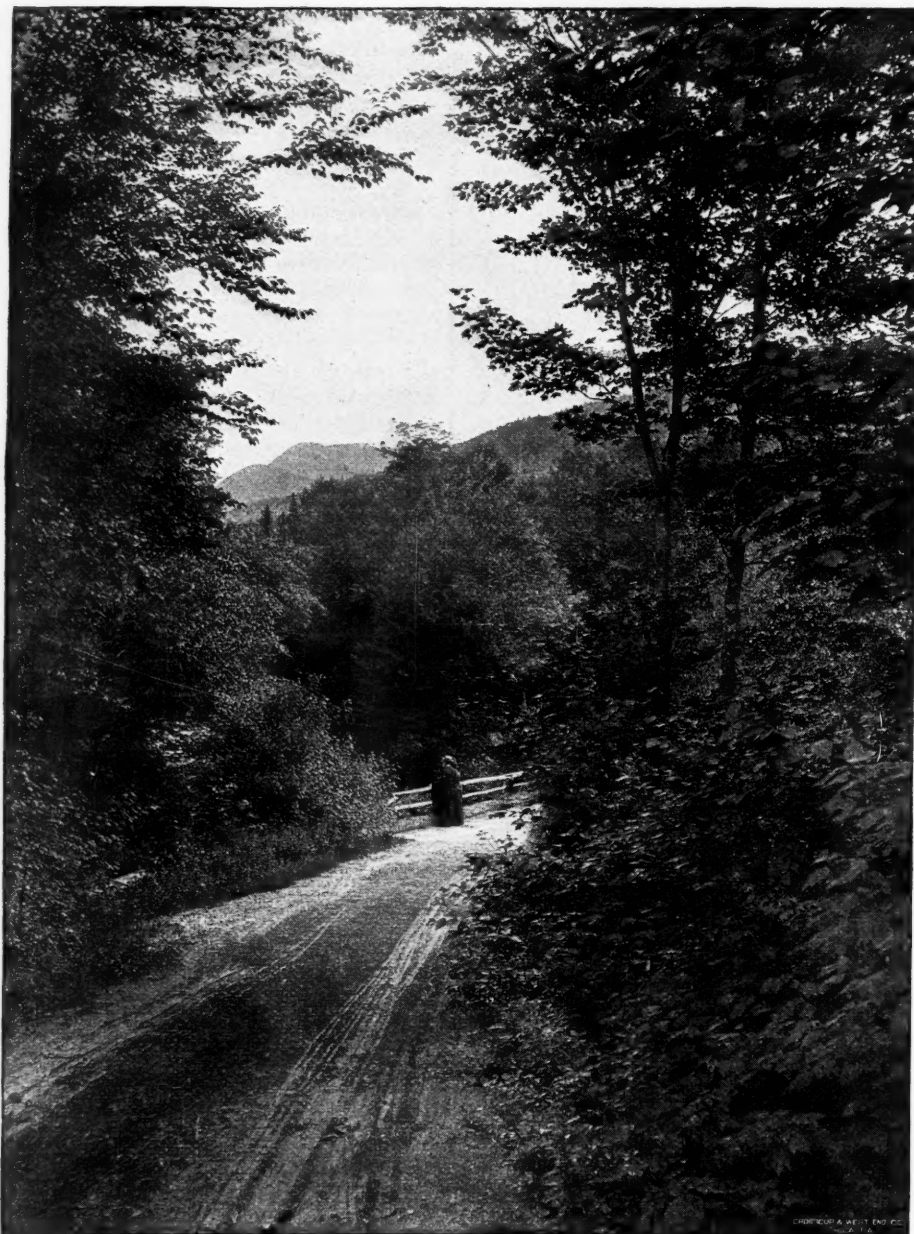
Connecticut has the most thoroughly charitable fund for the benefit of newspaper workers of any state in the Union. That fact is generally conceded. The fund is called the "William H. Stevenson Fund," in honor of Col. William H. Stevenson, who conceived the idea, and who has been a liberal donor to it. In every town in the state some one is designated to act in cases of urgent need and on whom calls can be made for help. Any newspaper worker, either in the editorial or business department of any newspaper in the state, who is sick or in distress, can ask for assistance and he will not ask in vain. The management is vested in three trustees, Col. William H. Stevenson, Col. L. L. Morgan and William Sheffield. The fund has received very liberal donations from newspaper proprietors and workers and has also had some contributions from outside sources.

The following additional subscriptions to the Horace Greeley statue fund have been received: H. B. Claflin & Co., \$100; American Press Association, \$25; D. O. Mills, \$100; E. H. Cruikshank, \$25; Keck, Moses & Co., \$100; total, \$350. Previously acknowledged, \$10,297.10; grand total, \$10,647.10.

Manning Force Stillwell, for many years printer for the Department of Public Charities and Correction, has passed to the great beyond. Mr. Stillwell died suddenly in the department printing office in the insane asylum on Ward's Island. He was born in 1814, at Clinton, Pennsylvania, and when a boy learned to set type. He afterward owned several papers in Pennsylvania and New Jersey. He became superintendent of the Charities printing office in 1865.

An application has been made for the changing of the title of the Mail Printing Association to the Mail and Express Publishing Company.

PRINTER-JOURNALIST.



A SHADY LANE.

Specimen of Ives' Process Engraving, by CROSSCUP & WEST ENGRAVING COMPANY,
907 Filbert street, Philadelphia.

FROM WASHINGTON.

To the Editor:

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 7, 1890.

We cannot refrain, in the beginning, from congratulating your city for the success in obtaining the prize in the World's Fair contest. It required a good deal of solid argument in congress during the past week or so, and, to the surprise of only a few, Washington stood little or no show in the battle. The holding of the great exhibition in this city would have been an event of great interest to the craftsmen, as it would have certainly increased the laboring interests to no small extent. However, we hope that our loss will be your gain.

In newspaper chat we have considerable to state, but, as you requested, we will be as brief as possible and endeavor not to tire your readers. In our last budget from here we stated that the *Evening Capitol* had both changed its ownership and its name. Since that time the paper has been barely eking out an existence, and the latest news is that the paper and outfit are offered at private sale, and if it is not sold within a limited period it will be sold at auction. This seems like a very demoralizing state of affairs, especially when it is known that this paper employs a large force of men in its mechanical department, having a Sunday edition attachment. The only hope the typos now have is that some thriving, moneyed newspaper syndicate will purchase the paper and start in the field of journalism with courage and vim, and success will surely crown its efforts. At present our city has but one morning paper (the *Post*), and the manner in which it is booming indorses the fact that its management understand journalism to the letter. Last Sunday's edition was a fair sample of their labor.

At last the Sunday *Press* has ceased publication, owing, it is rumored, to financial troubles. The Messrs. Fox labored assiduously in the interest of the *Press*, and just why they did not make it a success seems very strange, to say the least.

The Sunday *Herald*, a bright and spicy eight-page paper, is still booming, and is now in the front ranks of journalism. The Messrs. Soule and Hennessy spare no time or money in catering to the interests of their many readers.

Your readers will doubtless remember having made reference in our last letter to the fact that No. 101 was endeavoring to have the time of meeting changed from Saturday night to Sunday afternoon, so that the attendance would be larger. At its last stated meeting the subject came up, and was voted upon, and resulted in the changing of the time to Sunday. A large delegation from the *Record* room and night bill force of the government printing office arrived just in time to vote solidly on the question; hence the result. Now that an opportunity is afforded the members of No. 101 to attend, we hope they will avail themselves accordingly. Our membership has increased more during the past six months than for a long period, and it is safe to state that ours is one of the best regulated unions in the country, and not too much praise can be tendered Secretary Padgett for the manner in which he acquits himself in that capacity.

A number of delegates to the International Typographical Union Convention, to be held in Atlanta, Georgia, in June, have already begun their button-holing expeditions. We have in our possession several names, most of whom would very creditably represent us at that great session. Many of this number are energetic down-town men, but the majority are employes of the government printing office. Among the former class might be mentioned the name of J. T. Clements, of the *Evening Star* office. We would be glad to see "Tommy" win the prize, for we know him to be a good union man, and one who would do anything for the interests of the craft. Orlando S. Montz, chairman of the *Congressional Record* room, is another of the same type, and is in the field as a delegate. This gentleman we are sure will secure the entire support of the *Record* office, for he is liked by all the employes of that room, besides his many friends in other parts of the government printing office. Mr. James E. Reese, of the *Record* room, is a candidate for reading clerk of No. 101, and to make a long story short, we believe he would be the right man in

the right place. Among other employes of the government printing office who might be mentioned as candidates for delegate, are Messrs. William F. Reed, Harry L. Work, J. L. Rodier, Edwin M. Blake, all of whom expect to win.

We paid the office of the *Congressional Record* a brief visit a few nights since, and was favored with no little cordiality at the hands of numerous acquaintances. Under the entire supervision of the foreman, Avon Pearson, and assistant foreman, William Hidsman, everything works smoothly. At present the force of compositors reaches ninety, and still they come. The men are not very well satisfied with the *Record*, as they cannot make large enough bills. On the *Record* everything is solid nonpareil and breviter, and owing to the fact that so much care has to be observed in spacing, and the styles (innumerable) are so complicated and difficult to remember, it is utterly impossible to average beyond \$3.20 per night. We, with others, think that a distinction should be made between day and night work in the government printing office as well as in a private office.

PERSONAL MENTION.

What head proofreader Wheat does not know about the *Record* is not worth anyone's while to attempt to ascertain. He has the thousand and one styles "down fine."

One of the most popular and genial readers is Mr. A. F. Bloomer. He is a good all-around fellow, and has a cheerful smile for his large circle of acquaintances in the government printing office.

J. Hearn Patterson, slug 52, presents an extremely clerical air since he has adopted his gold-framed spectacles.

Messrs. O. S. Montz and "Steve" Caldwell were reelected chairman and dupe-cutter a few nights since by acclamation. This alone indicates the high esteem held for these individuals.

Alfred Thomson has been absent for a short period; since which his alley-mates, Messrs. Morrison, Birch, Bell and Wilson, have secured large bills.

Foreman of printing, Captain Bryan, calls in the *Record* room quite frequently, and always seems perfectly satisfied with the manner in which the affairs are being conducted.

Public Printer Palmer is kept very busy daily receiving and disposing of candidates for positions in the great workshop under his control.

EM-DASH.

TECHNICAL SCHOOLS FOR PRESSMEN.

To the Editor:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 28, 1890.

In my last letter I explained how success could be obtained even by pressmen when they enter into competition with the members of the other branch of the art preservative of arts. I have seen in my travels in this country, printing offices that never beheld a person called a typo, and if one should chance to enter he would be as much a curiosity as Barnum's "What is It?" I presume to know this fact, that the majority of printing offices cannot be successfully run at a profit without a competent pressman. I cannot see how the honorables of the big house on the hill permit themselves to be gulled so easily by some of their constituents who call themselves pressmen, and when these same men exert themselves in behalf of these constituents they find that they have been imposed upon, and their constituents condemn the union as being tyrannical, and ought to be blotted out of existence. It is a well-known fact that pressmen are not made in six months. On the contrary, it takes years of steady and constant application to thoroughly master their profession, or take rank as a first-class workman; and if pressmen who do know their business refuse to impart to those who should also know it, but who do not, that information which has taken years to acquire, and this too by the closest application to business, who can blame them for it? There is a limit to self-abnegation in all the walks of life. The physician, when he places his hand to paper, does it in such a way that you do not understand his chirography, but his profession is not condemned for that. On the contrary, it is extolled to the highest, and is looked upon as being next to the Deity. When a person calling himself a

pressman procures a situation in that great workshop of pressmen (the government printing office) to try his skill at grinding out paper for the millions, if he does not show the proficiency of an artist at his branch of the trade, it is soon found out, and he gets the go-by.

This thing of teaching grown men their trade the pressmen of this city say is about played out, and the sooner these people find it out the better for all concerned. When I first entered a printing office the name pressman was looked upon as one in whom all the pride of excellence centered. If the pressman was not up to the standard, down went the reputation of the office for fine work, and the union of pressmen in this city has on its escutcheon, "We encourage and sustain good workmen." None others need apply or expect any countenance from it. The union proposes to keep the pressmen to that standard of excellence they have acquired by their constant application to all the well-known ideas of good workmanship, and which is expected of them by their employers, be they either government or private firms. It is an open question as to where the first-class pressmen are educated. I presume so far as to say that there cannot be found a finer or more artistic body of pressmen in this country than can be found in this the capital of the country (Washington); they are always and at all times up to the standard, and no flies light on them.

I have often thought to myself how beneficial it would be if the pressmen could be made to understand how much better it would be for themselves if they studied more closely the contents of their trade journals, such as *THE INLAND PRINTER*, and paid less attention to card or pool playing, as the former enlarges the intellect, and the latter depletes the pocketbook without a corresponding equivalent in return.

Brother pressmen, cultivate the intellect; it will be a great help in solving some of the many problems arising in your daily work. This admonition I presume to address to the young men of the trade. I feel the old men don't need such advice. I know they have realized the folly of alluring pastimes, and have discarded them.

I have noticed that all professional and scientific associations have attached to them schools termed "technical," for the education of all those youths who wish to acquire a knowledge of the particular branch of study which they propose to follow as a means of livelihood. I have often thought to myself how well it would be if such a school was started in the several jurisdictions under the patronage of the union, and the apprentices required to attend its sessions, and of how much benefit it would be to them, and profitable to their employers.

In reading your valuable journal I find that your correspondent "A. H. M." has had the same line of thought that I have entertained for a great many years, and the only difference between us is that he wants this school for typo apprentices, while my idea is simply for the pressmen's branch, and in which more practical benefit could be obtained with less outlay of time.

Some of our older pressmen don't take kindly to this proposition, and call it an innovation which should not be entertained for a moment.

I do not sympathise with any such feeling, and my opinion is that if the journeymen pressmen can instill into the mind of the apprentice the true definition and the best mode and easiest way of accomplishing a certain object without too many formalities, it is his duty to inculcate them. The apprentice, in his daily work, oftentimes would be benefited if he should know why thus and so is done in preference to the other thing; he sometimes feels a delicacy in asking the reason why. Now, if such a school was established, lectures on given subjects would be delivered by pressmen expert in the various branches of the art, and such questions that might be propounded by the apprentices could be elucidated to their satisfaction. Such a school as I speak of would have the patronage of all employing printers.

I hope to see such a school established that will be a credit to have a certificate from. With what pride do the graduates of certain schools and colleges show when they bring forth that piece of parchment which certifies that they belong to that branch

of the profession which it is an honor to be a member of, and of having attended its lectures, and how much more so should it not be the pride of the young men of the branch of the trade to which we are attached (pressmen) to show their certificates. What a great honor it is to be styled (among your fellow craftsmen) a first-class workman, and such a certificate would imply this. Now, the persons entitled to have such a paper would be only the successful candidates after a rigid examination as to qualifications. This school, of course, would be limited to recognized apprentices, and only such would be permitted to attend its lecture course. When this idea comes to be a reality then the day of incompetents will cease, and be heard of no more, which is the wish of one who is looking forward and onward to its accomplishment.

A PRESSMAN.

PRINTING PROGRESSING PROSPEROUSLY.

To the Editor:

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 8, 1890.

The inauguration of the first spring month, March, finds trade interests in splendid condition. Printers and publishers generally are enjoying great prosperity. The houses that produce Easter-tide and religious festival goods are rushed with orders. The novelties produced this season are wonderful specimens of the typographical art. Some *morceaux* examined by *THE INLAND PRINTER* representative are rare and brilliant productions. The lithographed and engraved goods are very elegant and graceful. Louis Prang & Company, Boston, as usual, in considerable variety complete a line of chaste and appropriate designs, which are offered at prices covering as wide a range as the subjects.

Raphael Tuck & Sons, New York, have, this season, surpassed all previous efforts in the manufacture of original, handsome, tasteful and appropriate Easter and church festival souvenir emblems. Tuck & Sons have achieved great and deserved success in the interest that is peculiarly and particularly their own.

The Miller-Megee Company, printers, publishers and bookbinders, have been succeeded by the John Y. Huber Company. The concern have a mammoth building at Eleventh street and Ridge avenue. The president of the company, John Y. Huber, is interested in various prominent financial enterprises, and is one of the most liberal-minded and progressive men of the day. Mr. Huber controls and operates all the patents of the Miller-Megee Company.

Up to the present time no meeting of any craft has been announced to agitate the eight-hour question in this city, and the indications are that there will be none. The indications also tend to support the opinion that there will be no eight-hour strike in any trade in Philadelphia on May 1. In fact, there is no concerted movement in favor of the eight-hour day in this city, and the local leaders appear to be entirely at sea so far as any general understanding is concerned. Advocates of the eight-hour system admit that the prospect is not very encouraging here, and few of them believe there will be any demonstration whatever in Philadelphia on May 1. Another significant fact is the attitude of the United Labor League to the eight-hour question. An effort was made some time ago to get the league to make a general demonstration on Washington's Birthday, but the result was only to get the league to appoint a committee to consider the advisability of holding several small meetings.

The printers of New Jersey are deeply interested in the weekly payment bill that was recently introduced in the New Jersey legislature. The industrial and typographical organizations of the state have sent out a circular requesting workmen to use their influence with members of the legislature so that the bill may be passed. It is said that Governor Abbett has agreed to sign it.

A point of interest was lately raised here in the common pleas court in which the right of a foreign corporation to maintain a suit was questioned. The case in hand was the suit of the Campbell Printing Press and Manufacturing Company against Walter E. Hering, of this city, to recover \$1,000 for the rent and hire of a printing press. The Campbell company is a New York corporation and has no office here. The defendant filed an affidavit of defense, setting forth that as the company had not filed a statement

with the secretary of the commonwealth, as an act of assembly requires, it could not sue and recover, but the court, without filing an opinion, entered judgment in favor of the company.

The third annual reception and banquet of the paper, book, stationery and fancy goods trades of Philadelphia has been held. Over one hundred guests were seated at the tables. I. M. Longhead was chairman. After-dinner speeches were made by the Rev. H. L. Wayland, Col. A. K. McClure, editor of the *Times*; James F. Macalester, Rev. Dr. J. S. McIntosh, Rev. Dr. S. D. McConnell, Charles Emory Smith, editor of the *Press*; Joel Cook, of the *Ledger*; District Attorney George W. Graham.

At a recent meeting of the United Labor League, a number of whose members are printers, President Jacob Glass, of Typographical Union No. 2, suggested the appointment of a committee to consider the advisability of the league taking the ownership of the *Union*, which the typographical union has been publishing for some time. A committee of five was appointed.

The Weymouth Sulphite Pulp and Paper Company has filed articles of incorporation in the New Jersey courts. The incorporators are George A. Vroom, treasurer; John T. Woodhull, Robert Fulton, Schuyler C. Woodhull, George A. Vroom, Andrew G. Stewart and Samuel Fulton. The company will commence operations at an early day with a paid in capital of \$100,000. The works are at Weymouth, New Jersey. The company has branch offices here and in New York.

Miss Kate Field is reaping a harvest from her *Washington*, in which she is assisted by Miss Caroline Tingle as editor, and Miss Ella Leonard as business manager—those two courageous and brilliant Vassar girls who achieved a national reputation a year or two ago by making a distinguished success of a country newspaper at Atlantic Heights, New Jersey, with their own hands. *Washington, D. C.*, seems to be Kate's Field, and she is certainly Washington's.

T. M. Saunders, of this city, offers for sale the *Pennsylvania Gazette*, as published by Benjamin Franklin, from January 1, 1775, to September 10, 1777, inclusive, containing a full account of the battle of Lexington, with the affidavits of those present on the occasion; the battles of Bunker's Hill, Long Island and Sullivan Island, the Declaration of Independence, correspondence of Continental Congress with George Washington, George the Third and Parliament; rare and curious advertisements.

An advertiser in a late issue of *The Press* says: "While looking over some old English manuscripts, I find in one of them the word 'ehtylbfe' in several places. Having exhausted all the means at my disposal to ascertain the meaning and pronunciation of the word, I take this method of appealing to the intelligent public to assist me."

The News Company, Bridgeton, New Jersey, are making extensive preparations for enlarging the circulation of their influential paper, and will have added to their corps of writers the best talent of South Jersey. The success of this daily paper is remarkable. The proprietors began with only \$41 in cash a little over ten years ago.

ARGUS.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

To the Editor: LOUISVILLE, Kentucky, March 5, 1890.

News has been a scarce article in this neighborhood of late, and sometimes it takes pretty hard scratching to get enough items together to make a letter that will pass muster. The organization of the Baptist Book Concern, with a capital stock of \$100,000, is one of the most important events that have transpired since I last wrote you. Rev. T. T. Eaton, Mr. Theodore Harris, Rev. Basil Manly and other well known Baptists are among the incorporators and we will have an extensive publishing house in operation here at an early day. It has not been decided whether a building especially suited to the business is to be erected or whether to purchase a building and remodel it.

The Guide Publishing Company placed an order last week with R. Hoe & Co., for a 38 by 55 two-revolution book press. Mr. Thomson, the manager, is doubtful whether this addition will be

sufficient, as their business has been continually improving, and it may require an additional stop-cylinder for a periodical six-color job, on which they do the presswork.

Morton Brothers have been calculating on adding a cylinder press to their outfit, and have decided to make the addition, but just what press they will buy had not been determined on today.

The tearing down process began yesterday on the old gas office building, and it has proceeded with so much vim that I am led to believe that it will not be but a short while until the handsome six-story building of the Courier-Journal Job Printing Company will be adorning Green street.

The sudden disappearance of Mr. Delaney E. Stark, brother of Mr. Thomas H. Stark, of Moore & Stark, paper dealers, has been the cause of much comment lately. He traveled south for the firm of Moore & Stark, and was well liked among the trade. He was married to a very amiable young lady within the past six months, a fact which makes his disappearance all the more unfortunate, and up to the present time no clue to his whereabouts has been found.

Messrs. W. N. Haldeman, James C. Gilbert and William F. Brewer, are of the few fortunate members of the trade who found themselves in a position to be able to enjoy the balmy breeze of the Florida coast this winter. Mr. Haldeman has been at Naples for several months; Mr. Gilbert left Louisville about two weeks ago to be gone six weeks, and Mr. Brewer left last week, presumably for pleasure, for he took his family with him, but I am informed that he is the owner of several thousand acres of land in the heart of the recently discovered phosphate beds, and he will thoroughly investigate the matter before continuing his trip, which is to include California.

Mr. James L. Piper, foreman of the composing room of the Bradley & Gilbert Company, has been in very poor health this winter, not having been able to attend to business at all during the past six weeks. Mr. Piper is a good printer and a nice gentleman, and his early recovery is earnestly wished for by all who know him.

Mr. Samuel Coulson, who has been in charge of the composing room of John P. Morton & Co. for a great many years, severed his connection with that firm the first of the month to become general advertising man for the firm of W. B. Belknap & Co., of this city, the largest hardware house in the South. Mr. Coulson is to have a very pleasant position with the firm. This leads me to remark that the passenger department of the L. & N. R. R. went to a printing office to secure their most excellent advertiser, Mr. Emory G. Johnson. Mr. James Campbell, of the Campbell Press Co., Mr. F. Crowther, of the Hoe Press Co., Mr. Al P. Longenecker, of Charles J. Johnson & Co., and Mr. Q. A. Jacoby, of J. H. Bonnell & Co. were among the commercial tourists who have been here recently.

The International Printing Pressmen's Union is no longer an experiment; it has brought along its knitting and is going to stay. I am officially informed that Boston, No. 8; Toronto, No. 10; Troy, No. 22; Albany, No. 23; Buffalo, No. 27; Louisville, No. 28; Topeka, No. 35; Adams and Cylinder of New York, No. 51, and Montreal, No. 52, are holding charters issued by it. Also, that Omaha, No. 32, voted at its last meeting to apply for a charter, and that it is more than likely that at the next meeting of Kansas City, No. 16, Ottawa, No. 5, and Washington, No. 1, resolutions will be carried that each of these unions apply for charters in the new union, and to my mind this is the proper thing for all of the unions to do. There has been shown, as I always contended there would be, should this organization be effected, a disposition upon the part of the pressmen to part company with the typos in a friendly manner, and I am confident that the members of unions holding International Pressmen's Union charters would go just as far to assist the typos now, were it necessary, as they would have gone when the whiplash was raised over their heads with *you must* woven in the cracker end. It will be a pleasure to us to hear that St. Louis and Chicago have applied for charters and keep company with Philadelphia, who will shortly be under the International Pressmen's Union

banner. The organization has reached that point where there are ten chances for success to one of failure, and where it is shown that success is certain those unions which have been holding back awaiting developments can now come to the front and put their shoulders to the wheel and assist the pioneers in the good work. The work that has been done by Secretary-Treasurer T. J. Hawkins in bringing the organization to its present successful point has been wonderful and is deserving of all praise. It has been virtually a "labor of love," and many another would have become weary long ere this, but he has kept it moving steadily along, and can now see what patience and perseverance will accomplish. His address is 535 East Eighty-second street, New York, and he will be pleased to furnish information to anyone desiring it. Cleveland Pressmen's Union, which has been doing very little since the Kansas City session, has been effecting a reorganization, and will apply for an International Pressmen's Union charter.

Most all of the charitable institutions in this vicinity, including the Industrial School of Reform, the Episcopal Orphanage, the Masonic Widows and Orphans Home and the Kentucky Institute for the Blind, have very complete printing offices as a part of their plants, and while they are executing a most excellent character of work they are also giving to the regular offices of the city some very good workmen who have served their apprenticeship in these institutions.

Mr. James L. Rubel, who was connected with the W. O. Tyler Paper Company, of Chicago, is now holding a responsible position with the Moore & Stark Company, as is also his brother Samuel, who was with the Bremaker-Moore Company for many years. The Moore & Stark Company have in press a new and complete catalogue.

C. F. T.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

To the Editor :

PHILADELPHIA, March 3, 1890.

Business in all branches and connections of the printing industry has been exceptionally good all winter, and great preparations are now being made for the busiest year we have ever known. Among the signs of activity may be mentioned the fact that the Inquirer Publishing Company are putting in some fine new presses, capable of doing more work than any other presses in the city. The *Inquirer* has been a success from the start under the new management as an eight-page morning daily for 1 cent. Mr. Singerly of the *Record* is making progress in the same direction. He is the pioneer of 1-cent dailies in this city, and is now publishing eight pages on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and has enlarged the paper on other days from four to six pages; and there is no trash in it, either. There is quite a spirit of emulation among Philadelphia publishers to publish the best and most readable papers, daily, weekly and Sunday. In this they make the mistake of running too much to quantity, and perhaps paying too little attention to quality; but as the circulation of all of them is expanding, all round, no fault should be found. Success answers all criticisms.

The ponderous *Ledger* is holding its own, with every item of news verified. McClure, in his *Times*, continues to find someone to scratch and pick at in municipal politics. This great editor is never happier than when he is making someone miserable.

Large additions have just been completed to the Flat Rock Paper Mills, Manayunk. The 275 hands employed had a very pleasant reunion on the occasion of the completion of the improvements.

A terrible catastrophe befel the *Evening Bulletin* last Thursday afternoon; with tears in our eyes we write the sad fact that "Ben," the office cat, a brindle mouser whose great intelligence (heretofore) has made him a great pet, decided to "go to press" with the four o'clock edition of the *Bulletin*; and he went, with a vengeance. He had been taking his afternoon nap on a foot-board alongside of the four-cylinder Hoe press; when the machinery started, he made a wild spring, to take a short cut across the foot-board of the press to reach the opposite side; but he was too late;

a dull, sickening thud, a jar, then a harder jar, and the press stopped, as a large but thin edition of Ben was brought out. The ink rollers were badly bent, the whole edition was ruined, and the forms had to be lifted out and carefully scrubbed to remove the remains of the office pet.

Philadelphia journalism cannot be accused of retrograding, if enterprise is to be made the test of progress. One of our papers sent its representative to Dakota, to telegraph column reports concerning the destitution among the farmers there. Another sent a correspondent to the far away leper island in the Pacific, to write accounts of the sufferers there.

The affairs of the Ditman estate are being rapidly settled up. The insurance companies are paying the heavy policies.

Joseph Hoover, lithographer and printer, of 450 North Thirteenth street, has been made defendant in a suit for violation of the contract labor law, in which the United States is the plaintiff. The case turns on a mere technical quibble, and will probably amount to nothing. It would seem that the courts should be able to employ their time to better advantage.

At a recent meeting of the United Labor League, President Glaser, of Typographical Union No. 2, suggested the advisability of the league taking the ownership of the *Union*, which the typographical union now publishes. A committee was appointed to consider the matter.

Some of our newspaper publishers are considering the feasibility of adopting the typesetting machines which are being employed with such satisfactory results in New York. The printers are not at all worried, meantime.

A new paper mill has been built on the site of the Inquirer Paper Mill at Manayunk. Our paper manufacturers are all increasing their capacity, in spite of the possibilities of overdoing the market. Two paper and pulp manufacturing companies have just been incorporated in Camden, with a capital of \$100,000 each, and their product will soon be thrown on the market. The Jessup & Moore Paper Company of Wilmington, who have the largest pulp works in the country, it is said, are extremely busy, working two shifts of men. The company runs a number of paper mills along the Brandywine; all are busy.

All the lithographers and stereotypers are reporting business good. The well-equipped printing offices in this city are very busy, most of them working overtime. Our large publishing houses are doing a good business, especially those engaged on subscription books.

A good many new presses have recently been introduced for jobwork; the small work on which Gordon presses are used is on the increase. We have never had so good a winter in the job printing line.

The chief editor of the *Press* will soon depart for St. Petersburg, where he will represent the government of the United States. Mr. Smith has had a clear walk over the journalistic field since he entered it. The position he vacates on the *Press* will now be filled by Colonel Lambert, who is well equipped for the work. The *Press* people are trying to buy a site for a new building on Chestnut street; they want a corner, but the corners are already taken up. Calvin Wells, the owner of the *Press*, is making a fortune out of it, but his son-in-law, Robert Cook—surnamed Bob—of college boating fame, is the practical head of the business management.

If any fault were to be found with the journalism of Philadelphia—and, for that matter, with the journalism of other eastern cities—it would be that there is a sort of insincerity and pessimism, if you read between the lines. The fault with our editors is that they read too much and think too little; they notice too much what is going on in other newspapers, books and magazines, and too little what is going on in their own craniums. Their writing shows the impress of imitation and fear; if they have a vigorous conviction they hesitate to express it. They go along in well-defined ruts, and if they happen to poke their noses over the rim of these ruts they seem to apologize for it. We have not a single good, sound, bold, fearless writer on our dailies in this city; we have one or two men who have something

to write, and know how to write it; but, unfortunately, one or so of them is on a monthly textile paper.

We need some of the spirit of old Forney, McMichael or Greeley. There will certainly come a reaction before long; bolder and more honest editorial writing must be done. The *Ledger* is the ablest of our papers, so far as editorial writing is concerned, but its editorials have a monastic flavor about them, which, while it reaches the intellect, does not exactly fill the bill.

Your correspondent is not intending to criticise, but is simply expressing the convictions which have grown upon him through a lifetime of reading journalistic literature. M.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FROM NEW ZEALAND.

To the Editor:

DUNEDIN, January 24, 1890.

The year of "8's" has passed away, and once more the figures for the year are distributed. This year of 1890 has come to us as a year of rejoicing, for it is our jubilee year. A proclamation has just been issued by the government that next Wednesday (January 29) shall be observed as the jubilee anniversary of the settlement of New Zealand, while here in this city of Dunedin the event is commemorated by the New Zealand and South Seas Exhibition. When one considers the progress which has been made in this land, he must be filled with astonishment. Fifty years ago, New Zealand was inhabited by the natives, Maoris, and a few whalers, who traded between Australia and New Zealand. In 1840, the population was 2,050 (Europeans) and now it is 610,156.

The New Zealand Land Company was the first successful settling agency, in the year named, Wellington being the place of landing. New Zealand was then a dependency of the colony of New South Wales, but in 1841 it was declared and proclaimed a separate colony. The seat of government was then at Auckland, but it was removed to Wellington, the central city of the colony, about the year 1870. In 1848, two ships arrived in Port Chalmers containing settlers who belonged to or were in sympathy with the Free Church of Scotland, and these people founded the city of Dunedin. The Otago settlers aimed at keeping their country Scotch, and for many years they boycotted all English and Irish men who sought employment, and told them to go elsewhere, as they were not wanted. So it went on for many years, until quite recently, that unless one had a *Mac* prefixed to his name, or a plum in the mouth, the greeting was, "No Irish (or English) need apply." Why, even John Chinaman recognized this, and several "o' that ilk" have been in a good way of business under the style of "John MacDonald, Grocer and General Dealer"; and to see the height of Scotch civilization reached by Ah Loo, Ma Hoon, Tim Goo, Lam Po On and Say Gay is very funny, indeed. To parody Carlyle, Otago is inhabited by 155,363 persons, mostly Scotch.

As though it was to counteract the foregoing element, the Canterbury Association for Founding a Settlement in New Zealand sent out its first batch of settlers in 1850, landing at Lyttleton. The intention was to establish a settlement complete in itself, composed entirely of members of the United Church of Great Britain and Ireland (Anglican). Thus it is that new arrivals from England, when they see Christchurch and walk round its streets and roads, think they are walking in an English town—"quite English, you know!" But just as sure as the best laid fonts of type get mixed and well distributed in an office which is anxious to do all work and no clear up, so our settlers had time to attend to their "select" laws—no time for distribution—and now our provinces are all considerably mixed—English, Irish, Scotch, Germans, Scandinavians, blacks and Chinamen—old styles, romans, ionics, dorics, rustics, and some odd characters, who fill up corners in this new land.

"We are a rising nation, you know." Two youngsters we overheard in conversation in one of our towns the other day, and they were talking theology: "Our church is getting on splendidly," said young Independent. "We are out of debt now."

"Why," retorted young Wesley, "that's no progress at all. Our church is £400 in debt." The public debt of this Britain of the South is about \$184,898,305. The last estimate of real estate, excepting native lands, was \$552,647,770; the value of public personal property, \$412,701,575; private wealth, \$685,691,585. The estimated value of the total annual produce, based upon the 1886 census, was \$102,500,000.

From the figures I have quoted, you will see that we have some little reason in our boast that we are getting on, and though our exhibition may be a mere sideshow in comparison with what Chicago's exposition is to be, and though you can show as great, if not greater, progress in your city as we in our colony, except as regards debt, I am afraid we must still stick to our pride. I do not happen to be the possessor of some millions of money, being but simply "Our Own" of THE INLAND PRINTER, but if you are gathering the autographs of big men (I'm nearly six feet) who wish Chicago may get the World's Fair, you may add my footnote to the list.

I am afraid, Mr. Editor, that I have exceeded the latitude allowed me in writing a New Zealand trade letter by my rather lengthy review or sketch of our colony, but my excuse must and can only be that the year of jubilee only comes once in fifty years, and I will promise not to exceed my limit in this direction again. Trade has been brisk right throughout the colony, but is just now falling off, the end of January and whole of February being our slack season. The exposition has not given the briskness in our particular line anticipated, most of the foreign exhibitors bring their prints with them. The newspapers are not enterprising, none of them putting on more than six extra frames, and they have notified exhibitors that if they want a critique inserted they must *pay for it*. I find that the terms are 72 cents per inch, and the exhibitor can write his own criticism, and one of our firms took the opportunity, and folks were astonished to read in next morning's paper that so and so, printers, lithographers and binders, were the first in the land, before every other firm, in the various departments of their business. Of course the newspaper *canon't* lie!

Typo's editor comes out again this year with a good greeting to his fellow craftsmen. If there is any man in this colony who loves our craft, and feels proud of belonging to the Fourth Estate, that man is Mr. Harding. TOM MILLS.

FROM KANSAS CITY.

To the Editor:

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 10, 1890.

The Interstate Publishing Company and Tiernan & Havens are employing quite a number of men, while the other offices are running slack.

Clarke & Welch, job printers, are succeeded by Gus D. Welch.

C. A. Gilmore, an old Chicago printer, has a small office, and is turning out some neat work.

E. W. Beall, a well-known printer in the valley, started in the job printing business for himself last month. Mr. Beall is a thorough printer.

The office of the M. B. Wright Printing Company, of Independence, this county, has been sold, and will be moved to this city and conducted by Mr. Flaven, its former manager.

The *Morning Globe* has changed from a four-page to an eight-page paper, the additional reading matter being furnished by a stereotype foundry in the shape of plates. No. 80, at its last meeting, judged it expedient to recede from its position prohibiting plates. In the language of Shakespeare's apothecary, "Our poverty, but not our will consents."

The town is in its normal condition—crowded with subs.

Much interest is taken in the coming typographical election, on the 26th instant, and candidates' cards are as thick as the leaves in Vallombrosa. Those announced to date are: President—F. A. Allen, *Times*; James W. Rhodes, Tiernan's; Frank Hall, *News*. Vice-president—No announcements, but probably Will Sullivan, of the *Globe*, will suffer a reelection. Financial and corresponding secretary—D. L. Guyette, *Times*; J. B. Strickland, *Times*;

T. H. Cunningham, *Globe*. Recording secretary—A. E. Benson, R. M. Rigby Printing Company; C. B. Nicoll, *Times*. Treasurer—No announcement, but probably E. D. Black, the present incumbent, will run. Delegates to International Typographical Union—W. S. Johnston, *Times*; J. D. Canan, *Globe*; J. J. Cassidy, *News*; John Coventry, *Star*. Sergeant-at-arms—C. T. Bradbury, *Times*.

The *Midland Mechanic*, a six-column folio, devoted to the interest of labor, made its appearance last month, and promises to be an efficient ally in our efforts to regenerate the town. It is well edited, and its advertising columns are fairly patronized. C. W. Worthington, carpenter, and recording secretary of the Industrial Council, and C. H. Van Houten, printer, and member of No. 80, are the proprietors.

RECALCITRANT.

MAJOR T. M. NEWSON,

Whose likeness is herewith presented, was born in New York City February 22, 1827, and is of Scotch-Irish parentage. His grandfather on his mother's side owned the old coffee house in Maiden Lane, which was burned in the noted fire of 1835. His grandfather on his father's side was paymaster in the army of the war of 1812, and was stationed on Governor's Island. His father, Capt. George Newson, commanded a military company in New York City for seventeen years, and was an active business man of that city. Three uncles were in the war of 1812. Captain Newson removed to New Haven, Connecticut, in 1832, the year of the great cholera in the Empire City, and here his son, the subject of this sketch, was put to a boarding school soon after the death of his parents, which occurred in 1834. Leaving school he was induced to learn the printer's trade, as at that time he was quite small and in delicate health. He purchased part of his time before arriving at the age of twenty-one years, and entered into partnership with John B. Hotchkiss in the publication of the *Derby Journal* in Birmingham (Derby), Connecticut, in 1847. Here he wrote poetry, delivered lectures, took an active part in the Scott, Taylor and Harrison campaigns, and was twice nominated for important offices, but declined them. He was the first secretary of the first Editorial Association of the State of Connecticut, and started and ran for a year the first daily penny paper in that state; was one of the earliest originators of the reform school, and was always progressive in his ideas. He came to St. Paul in 1853; made an arrangement with the late Joseph R. Brown to become associate editor of the old *Pioneer*; returned home; came back in October of the same year and assumed his duties. Continued on the *Pioneer* until the next spring, when, in May, 1854, in connection with others, he started the *St. Paul Daily Times*, which he edited up to 1861, when he leased the materials to William R. Marshall, and the old *Press* was the outgrowth of this movement.

Major Newson was one of the original founders of the republican party of Minnesota, and was the only delegate from Minnesota to the convention at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, which organized the republican party of the United States. On the outbreak of the war he was appointed commissary of subsistence, and subsequently acting assistant quartermaster with the rank of captain, and performed his duties to the entire satisfaction of all, coming out of the army poorer than he went into it, and thus leaving him a name for honesty and faithfulness very few officers possess. At one time he was chief commissary at St. Cloud, and was at different times stationed at Fort Ripley, Ridgely, Camp Pope and at Fort Snelling. At the expiration of the war he was mustered out of the army and breveted major for meritorious services, and tendered a position in the regular army, which he declined. In 1866 he was the commander and president of a company which went through to Vermillion lake to hunt gold and silver, and was the first to assay the iron ore in that region which is now so famous, and was elected president of that mining district. In 1876 he visited the Black Hills in the interest of a company of St. Paul. While there he wrote a drama of life in the hills, which was published, and prepared several lectures, which he delivered there

and throughout the state. From this time forward to the present he has been engaged more or less in literary pursuits, writing and publishing an interesting work entitled, "Thrilling Scenes Among the Indians," from his own personal experiences; also "Pen Pictures and Biographical Sketches of Old Settlers of St. Paul," from 1838 up to and including 1857, a book of over 750 pages, and has now in contemplation another volume on the same subject. He has never sought political office, and aside from being chairman of the county republican committee and the chairman of the board of supervisors of Rose township and chairman of conventions, he has been in private life. He was very strongly recommended for consul at Calcutta by the leading citizens of both parties, but failed to get the office. He was also spontaneously nominated by the workingmen of the city of St. Paul for city treasurer, and his nomination was indorsed by the republicans, and, notwithstanding he had a powerful ring to contend against, and \$20,000 in money, and was sold out by some of his so-called friends, yet received upward of 5,000 votes out of 12,000; certainly a fine compliment to his personal popularity. He is still the president of the Vermillion mining district; also a Mason and Odd-Fellow; is the first and only honorary member of the State Fire Association; a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and the Junior Pioneers, the oldest ex-editor in the State of Minnesota, and is at present, and has been for several years, historian and corresponding secretary of the State Editorial Association.

Major Newson is a geologist, a mineralogist and an assayer, and has devoted a good deal of his time to these professions. He is broad gauged in his views, and is a friend of the people, always advocating their cause. He is known as a popular and eloquent speaker, a ready and able writer, poetical in his nature, yet practical in the business affairs of life. He was left an orphan at an early age, and also a fortune of \$750,000 by an uncle many years ago, and the matter is still in litigation in New York City. He is personally popular and universally respected.

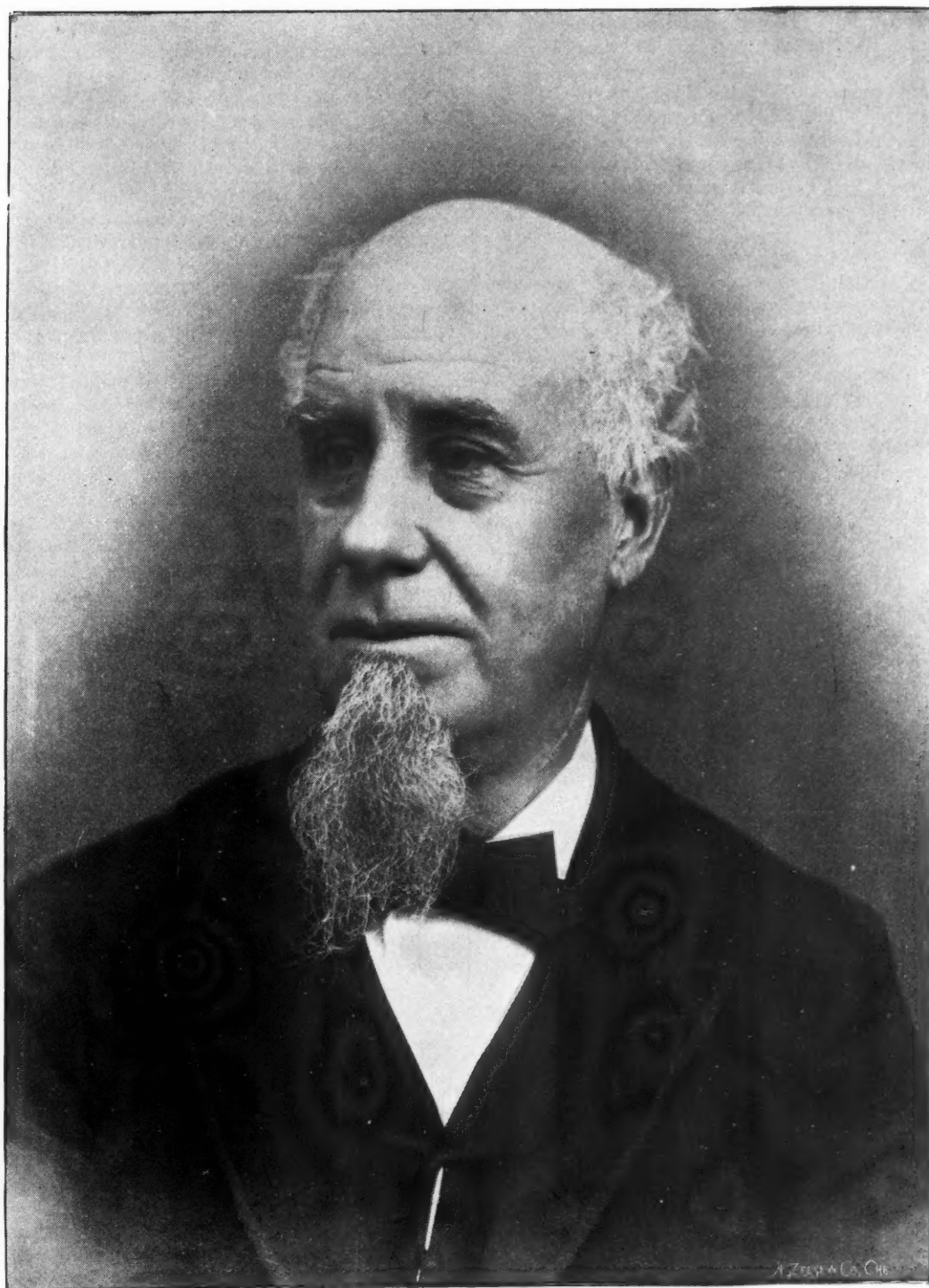
Major Newson was last summer indorsed by nearly every publisher in Minnesota for a consulship. His claims were likewise indorsed by Secretary Windom, as also by all the state senators and representatives; and his many friends feel sanguine he will round out his career by serving as a representative of his country at some important foreign city.

PHOTOS FOR NEWSPAPER PRINTING.

The retouched photograph is an abomination to the artist who has to copy it for newspaper purposes. When all the salient lines of the face are so softened as to be almost obliterated, when an artificial sparkle is given to the eye, and a line of light introduced on the nose so as to effectually put that feature out of drawing, so far as correctness is concerned, then the artist's task of translation is difficult indeed. It is, in fact, impossible to convey much of whatever resemblance the photograph may have to the original, because everything is so hazy, so nebulous. The best likenesses are those which seize the characteristic expression of a face often conveyed by some little lines near the mouth or eyes, which the retoucher does his best to destroy because he thinks they are not flattering. Some of the photographs done in the recent craze of so-called "natural colors," are to the artist like so many portraits of the figures in Madame Tussaud's.

THE hiring of an incompetent pressman for the sake of a few paltry dollars per week is invariably a little game of "rob Peter to pay Paul," or, more plainly speaking, false economy. Grind down your pressman or hire an incompetent pressman at a light salary (because a competent pressman will not work for less than he is worth, and they are seldom very long out of employment if they want it), and eventually spend more at the end of the year in the machine shop for repairs than a good pressman would have asked for, and in the end have a press or presses that are so patched up and rickety that in case of a sale at some future time all they would bring would be old junk for remelting in some iron foundry.

—*Journalist*.



MAJOR T. M. NEWSON.

THREE PERIODS OF ILLINOIS JOURNALISM.

AN ADDRESS BY HON. PAUL SELBY, OF SPRINGFIELD, DELIVERED
BEFORE THE ILLINOIS PRESS ASSOCIATION, WEDNESDAY
EVENING, FEBRUARY 20, 1890.

At the special meeting of this association held at Springfield, in February, 1879, it was my privilege to read before it a paper on the topic, "A Quarter of a Century of Journalism," in which I took occasion to refer briefly to incidents in the lives of some of those with whom it had been my fortune to be more or less intimately associated as contemporaries in newspaper work in the preceding twenty-five years. While I am deeply thankful for the kindly reception which that effort to throw some light upon the previous history of journalism in this state has met at the hands of the association, and especially to my friend Mr. Davidson, of the *Carthage Republican*, for his complimentary reference in his excellent address at the Urbana meeting in 1884, it is but just to say that no one can be more conscious than I am of its want of completeness, even as a directory of the names of those connected, at that time, with the press of the state and deserving especial mention on account of either their eminence in the profession or in public affairs. At most it was only an attempt to allude to those who had been identified with certain events in the history of the state of which it fell within the province of that paper to make prominent mention. I hoped that some others might be induced, from their personal recollections or from their acquired knowledge, to enlarge upon the history of early newspaper men and enterprises in Illinois, and in this I am glad to say I have not been disappointed. The comprehensiveness and general accuracy of the admirable historical addresses delivered by Messrs. McKenzie and Davidson at Urbana in 1884—to the last of which I have already alluded—leave little to be added or desired, and render them a most valuable contribution to the archives of this association and to state history. I have no regrets that the work which they have so well performed has compelled me to sacrifice considerable material that I had collected for this occasion. If, however, I shall enter briefly upon the field already so well occupied by them, it will not be to supplant their well-done work, but rather to supplement it. My address of eleven years ago covered the period coming within the range of my own experience, beginning with my entrance upon journalism in 1852. In this I propose to draw upon the knowledge and experience of others, gathered from the most authentic records within my reach.

The earliest historians of the state make but meager mention of its newspaper press, or wholly omit to make any reference to its existence in any form worthy of being regarded as history. This happens first, perhaps, because the newspaper press was meager in itself, and in the next place, because of a habit, common to us all, of regarding whatever is intimately known to us as necessarily known to all the world, or of too little importance for record. Thus some of the most important facts in the history escape adequate contemporaneous notice, and so are either entirely lost or but imperfectly transmitted to posterity. And yet, what a mine of wealth for the historian of today would be the complete files of any paper of continuous publication covering any considerable period of state history. How invaluable and exhaustless as a record of contemporaneous history would be the complete files of all the newspapers ever published in the state, were they in existence! Those accustomed to sneer at the trivial service performed by the press would be forever silenced if they should undertake to write history without reference to the newspaper, and it is deeply to be regretted that more files of the early papers of the state are not in existence to furnish material for the accurate historian. The true historian of his own time is the intelligent, conscientious, truth-telling editor, though I regret to say that, with too many of the papers published in the large cities, sensationalism has taken the place of history.

The history of Illinois journalism naturally divides itself into three eras, and by a somewhat singular coincidence each of these covers a period of about twenty-five years. The first was the

primitive or pioneer period. This began with September, 1814, when, according to the best authority, the first paper published in the state was established at Kaskaskia, the territorial capital, and extended to 1840. The name of this paper was the *Illinois Herald*, and its founder was Matthew Duncan, a brother of Joseph Duncan, afterward a member of congress and governor of the state. The period which it initiated was one of crude methods, limited resources, small subscription lists and a constant struggle to "make both ends meet." It began with the close of our last war with England, when, with the return of peace and the promise of protection from the savages, immigration began to set in to the western states. It included the organization of the territory as a state, the struggles with the Indians who still occupied the northern portion of the state, the founding of towns and cities, and the creation of new counties, so that we now have 102, where at the time of the admission of the state into the Union there were but 15. It also included the bitter contest over the admission of Missouri as a slave state, the attempt four years later (which happily proved unsuccessful) to prepare the way for making Illinois a slave state by calling a convention to revise the state constitution, the craze on the internal improvement question and the depression which followed the failure of that scheme and the financial revulsion of 1837. It was a period of rapid development, great hopes and widespread disaster.

The second period began with a political revolution in the nation and was attended with the revival of immigration and the gradual return of prosperity to the business and industries of the state. It saw the introduction of the electric telegraph for the transmission of news and a vast improvement in the methods of printing. It also saw the second struggle over the Missouri compromise, the contest between the forces of freedom and slavery for possession of the soil of Kansas, which followed another great financial revulsion in 1857, and ended with the most stupendous war of modern times, from which the friends of freedom and union emerged triumphant. It was a period of invention, of intense agitation and great public danger, but it purified the nation as by fire and prepared the way for the renovation which was to follow.

The third period has been one of restoration. It was fitly ushered in by the return of peace after the War of the Rebellion, and has been chiefly distinguished by the rebuilding of the prosperity and happiness of the nation and shattered states. Compared with other epochs, it has been the "golden era" of Illinois journalism. I do not mean that during this period the newspapers have been, uniformly and without exception, prosperous any more than other branches of business, but the demand for news during the war period gave an impulse to journalism which has resulted in achievements greater than in any other similar period since the discovery of the art of printing. It is fitting that this association should have had its organization with the dawning of such a period, and it is fitting that at its close you should celebrate its jubilee.

One of the earliest allusions to the state of literary intelligence in Illinois and the periodicals which circulated among its people, with which I have met, is to be found in a letter by Morris Birkbeck, one of the founders of the "English Settlement" in Edwards county, in 1817, addressed to the celebrated and eccentric William Cobbett. In the course of his versatile and erratic career, Cobbett had spent several stormy years in this country, when he returned to England, bearing with him the bones of Thomas Paine, to pursue an equally stormy career in his native land. Coming a second time to the United States, he made this visit an occasion for a characteristically venomous attack on Birkbeck in the interest of some land company in Pennsylvania which had suffered by the diversion of foreign immigration to Illinois. In this attack he painted the condition of the English colony in Edwards county in particularly lurid colors. Mr. Birkbeck wrote a scathing reply, addressed to a friend in England, in which he said: "In this wild spot I see my table strewn with newspapers, and registers, and reviews in greater profusion than ever you saw in Wanborough (the town in England from which the writer had emigrated). We have daily papers from New York and Philadelphia at \$9 a year. The *National Intelligencer* from Washington

three times a week for \$6; the weekly papers of the western country at \$2; Edinburgh and American monthly magazines, *Cobbett's Register* and *Niles's* from Baltimore, etc."

Mr. Birkbeck was an educated and intelligent Englishman, possessing considerable wealth when he came to this country, and this captivating description, however truthful as to his own home, would have applied to few of the other pioneer homes of the state. The general rule was poverty and privation, accompanied by indomitable courage and hope; but the visits of even the weekly paper, to say nothing of the daily or the literary review, were "few and far between."

There is evidence that at this stage in the pioneer period of Illinois journalism there were but three papers published within the boundaries of the state—the *Herald* at Kaskaskia, already mentioned, the *Shawnee Chief* or *Emigrant*, founded by Henry Eddy at Shawneetown in 1818, and the *Edwardsville Spectator*, established in the spring of 1819 by Hooper Warren. The Kaskaskia paper had been purchased by Daniel P. Cook and Robert Blackwell. One report says as early as 1816, while another puts the date of transfer a year later—in 1817. The "Edward Papers," edited by the late E. B. Washburne, and published by the Chicago Historical Society, contains a letter from Cook, dated in June, 1816, which indicates that he was then in charge of the *Herald*. He had been auditor of public accounts for the territory under Governor Edwards, and also a circuit judge, but on the formation of the state government was elected the first attorney-general by the legislature. It has been stated that he was the first representative in congress from Illinois, but this is a mistake, as John McLean, of Shawneetown, was elected over him at the first election by a majority of fourteen votes, but at a special election the next year, Cook was elected, and was reelected for three consecutive terms. In 1826 he was defeated by Joseph Duncan, and died a few months after retiring from congress the next year. In 1820 the *Herald* was removed to Vandalia, and became the *Illinois Intelligencer*, Cook retiring on his election to congress. Blackwell, Cook's partner, succeeded the latter as territorial auditor, and he was succeeded by Elijah C. Berry, who served until the admission of the state into the Union. Berry was afterward associated with the publication of the *Intelligencer*, and was the second adjutant-general of the state.

Eddy, of the Shawneetown *Emigrant*, is remembered as one of the ablest lawyers in the state. He served in the legislature and was also elected judge, but resigned after a short service. Usher F. Linder, in his "Reminiscences of the Illinois Bar," says of him: "He was employed in the largest cases that came up from southern Illinois. When he addressed the court he commanded the most profound attention. He was a sort of walking law library. He never forgot anything that he ever knew, no matter whether it was poetry or *belles lettres* (?). He would often quote whole pages of Milton and Shakespeare when he felt in a genial mood." Judge James Hall, who was afterward associated with Eddy, and still later with the *Vandalia Intelligencer*, was probably the most thoroughly literary man of all the early editors of the state, being biographer, magazinist and writer of several volumes of "Border Sketches." He also served one term as state treasurer.

Hooper Warren, who has already been alluded to as the founder of the *Edwardsville Spectator* was the most widely known both by his industry and ability as a journalist, and the part he played in connection with some of the most exciting questions of the day, including the defeat of the scheme to revise the state constitution in the interest of slavery. His experience may be cited as an illustration of the difficulties with which the pioneer newspaper men of this state had to contend. His letters to Governor Edwards during his stay at Springfield, and afterward from Galena, at both of which places he established papers after leaving Edwardsville, tell a pathetic story of hardship and privation, sickness in his family, pressing demands of creditors, efforts to get out a paper without type, paper or printers; poverty and actual want of the necessities of life, until he was forced to give up the struggle and seek other employment to save himself and family from starvation.

I have already alluded to the contest at the polls in 1824 over the question of a convention to revise the state constitution in the interest of slavery. There were five weekly papers published in the state at that time, which, according to some reminiscences furnished by Dr. R. W. Patterson, of Evanston, to the Chicago Historical Society, divided on the issue as follows: "Two papers," says Dr. Patterson "(one at Edwardsville and the other at Kaskaskia) supported the convention, and three (one at Shawneetown, one at Edwardsville and the third at Vandalia) opposed the convention." According to this statement the division was as follows:

For convention—The *Illinois Republican*, Edwardsville, edited by Theophilus W. Smith, and the *Republican Advocate*, Kaskaskia, edited by R. K. Fleming.

Against convention—The *Edwardsville Spectator*, Hooper Warren, editor; the *Vandalia Intelligencer*, Robert Blackwell, editor; and the *Shawneetown Emigrant*, Henry Eddy, editor.

Hon. E. B. Washburne, in his sketch of Governor Coles, classifies the Shawneetown paper on the side of the conventionists, but this is exactly contrary to the position which he ascribes to the same paper in a note which he furnishes to "Flower's History of the English Settlement." At least the Shawneetown paper (which Mr. Flower calls the *Gazette*) printed communications for both parties, while Mr. Eddy, its editor, is generally conceded to have been one of the ablest opponents of the scheme. Judge Moses, in his new history of Illinois, favors this view.

In this connection Mr. McKenzie will permit me to make correction of a statement in his address of 1884, which I am inclined to regard as a typographical error. In it he speaks of Governor Coles, who occupied the gubernatorial chair from 1822 to 1826, as "the heart and soul of the pro-slave party." The fact is, Governor Coles had incurred the animosity of that party by emancipating the slaves which he had brought with him from Virginia. He was also the recognized anti-slavery candidate for governor in the preliminary contest of 1822, and was on terms of intimate personal and political friendship with all the opponents of the convention scheme. Like another Illinois governor of a later date, he was prosecuted by the pro-slavery party for introducing free colored people into the state in violation of the law.

Belonging to this period, but of a later date in it, were John Wentworth, the second proprietor of the *Chicago Democrat*, and for six terms a representative in congress; Sidney Breese, United States senator and justice of the supreme court; T. Lyle Dickey, also a justice of the supreme court; Prof. John Russell, author of the allegory, "The Worm of the Still," who edited the *Backwoodsman* at Grafton, Jersey county, from 1837 to 1839; Rev. J. M. Peck, of Rock Spring, minister, teacher, author, explorer and editor, and a score of others. In fact, there were scarcely a prominent lawyer with a fondness for politics in the state, who did not, at some time, try his hand at editorial writing. In this way Judge S. D. Lockwood, Abraham Lincoln, Lyman Trumbull, O. H. Browning, Archibald Williams, Judge Stephen, T. Logan and others furnished "inspired articles" for their local papers. In fact, there is a tradition in Springfield that Judge Logan, whose ability is well known, once carried on a lively discussion with himself through the editorial columns of two rival papers in that city.

The five newspapers in existence in 1824 had increased to twelve in 1834, as follows: *Beardstown Chronicle*; *St. Clair Gazette*, Belleville; *Chicago Democrat*; *Danville Enquirer*; *Galenaian*, Galena; *Patriot and Gazette*, Jacksonville; *Illinois Champion*, Peoria; *Illinois Journal* (as stated, but really the *Emigrant* or its successor), Shawneetown; *Sangamon Journal*, Springfield; *Whig and Advocate*, Vandalia. Besides these the *Pioneer and Western Baptist* and the *Illinois Sunday-School Banner*—the latter a monthly, were published at Rock Spring, St. Clair county, under the auspices of the indomitable Dr. Peck.

The following notes from *Beck's Gazetteer*, of 1823, may be of interest, as showing the condition of Illinois at that time and the size of the principal towns. The state then comprised twenty-five counties, of which Clarke and Fayette extended north to the

Illinois and Kankakee rivers; Sangamon was bounded on the west and northwest by the Illinois and was 126 miles long from north to south, while Pike included all north and west of the Illinois to the state line in both directions, and east to Lake Michigan.

Vandalia was the capital of the state, and is described as containing 150 dwellings, with a population estimated at 700.

Kaskaskia, the capital up to 1820, was probably the largest town. It is estimated in the height of its prosperity to have had a population of 8,000 or 9,000. Governor Reynolds (who is not always reliable) puts it at 12,500 in 1810.

Shawneetown and Edwardsville were principal towns.

The Sangamon and Kaskaskia were large and partially navigable streams.

The Kankakee was the The-a-ki-ki (Tee-au-kee-kee) and the Macoupin the Ma-qua-pin.

Alton, according to the same authority, was "a small and unimportant town," but possessing "natural advantages rarely equaled."

Old Illinoistown (now East St. Louis) had formerly been called "Jacksonville." The present Jacksonville was not, and several places then named as towns have ceased to be recognized on the map.

Springfield was "a post town and seat of justice in Sangamon county, laid out in 1821, situated on Spring Creek, a branch of the Sangamon, * * * * sixty-five miles northwest of Vandalia."

Joliet was simply described as "Mount Joliet, a mound situated on the west bank of the Riviere des Plaines," and as having been visited and named by the French explorer, Joliet, in 1673.

Chicago was "a village in Pike county, situated on Lake Michigan, at the mouth of Chicago creek," containing "twelve or fifteen houses and about sixty or seventy inhabitants."

Peoria is also described as "a town of Pike county, laid out in the spring of 1820, about half a mile south of the ruins of Fort Clark. No improvement has yet been made, but from its local advantages and the fertility of the surrounding country, there is no doubt it will become a place of the first consequence." Another paragraph speaks of "a small settlement in Pike county" called Peoria, "situated on the west bank of the Illinois river, about two hundred miles above its junction with the Mississippi." The early settlers are said to have "consisted generally of Indian traders, hunters and voyageurs" who had "a happy faculty of adapting themselves to their situation and associates," so that they were able to live "generally in harmony with their savage neighbors." (Whether Peoria, or its neighbors, have changed since then is left to the judgment of each to determine.) The situation is said to be "beautiful beyond description," which will probably not be contradicted here. Due mention is also made of the famous Renault grant, which may have been heard of before, and a valuable copper mine is said to exist in the vicinity.

Ten years later Jacksonville was probably the largest town in the state, having an estimated population of 1,800, while Chicago was credited with 700 or 800. Belleville was about as large as Chicago, and Galena was fifty per cent larger.

The list of distinguished names connected with the second era of Illinois journalism, would be still longer if there were space to enumerate them. I shall name only a few. And first there were Dr. C. H. Ray, the Boanerges of the republican press, first of the Galena *Jeffersonian*, then of the Chicago *Tribune*, and lastly of the Chicago *Post*, where he died in the harness, and his sometime coadjutors, John L. Scripps and William Bross, founders of the *Democratic Press*, afterward merged into the *Tribune*. John Wentworth began his career in the first era and served nearly through the second. All these are dead—Governor Bross within the past few weeks. Then there was their associate, Joseph Medill, who, by virtue of age and long-time experience in journalism, is entitled to rank as the Nestor of the Illinois press. Charles L. Wilson, so long at the head of the Chicago *Journal*, crossed the silent river years ago; B. F. Taylor, the musical poet and war correspondent of the same, has written his last dispatch and sung his last song; Governor Shuman, their honored co-laborer and

successor, has sensibly retired to recuperate his shattered health. George Schneider, as editor of the *Staats-Zeitung*, one of the earliest to give direction to the sentiment of the German population of the Northwest in opposition to the spread of slavery, after holding various positions of honor and trust in the service of the government, has pursued a successful business career and is now president of the National Bank of Illinois; Sheahan, the founder of the *Times*, has gone to prove the mysteries of the unknown, as also has his successor, the fiery and impetuous Wilbur F. Storey. Charles H. Lanphier, the successor of his brother-in-law, Walters, in the *State Register*, at Springfield, having controlled the destinies of that paper for more than twenty-five years, retired about the time of the organization of this association, and in quiet attention to his private business, realizes how—

Far more true joy Marcellus exiled feels,
Than Cæsar with a senate at his heels—

while his competitor, E. L. Baker, formerly of the *Journal*, has for nearly sixteen years, filled the position of United States consul at Buenos Aires, with credit to himself and profit to his government. Major Bailhache, the associate of the latter, was connected with a paper at San Diego, California, a couple of years ago, and may be there still. Your own gifted and genial Burdette, who, if I mistake not, began his journalistic career in this city, belongs to the period covered by the life of this association. I believe he was one of your earliest members. Discarding the treadmill of journalism for the lecture platform, he enjoys well-won fame and fortune in a suburban town near Philadelphia.

Another Illinois journalist of the middle period who has made his mark in the history of the nation, is John G. Nicolay, who began newspaper life on the *Free Press* at Pittsfield in the early part of the 50's, went to Springfield in 1857 to assume the duties of chief clerk in the office of the secretary of state, became President Lincoln's private secretary and went with him to Washington, retaining that position until the death of his chief, served for several years as consul-general of the United States at Paris, became marshal of the supreme court at Washington, and is now approaching the completion of his life's work and the most important history of the century, the "Life of Abraham Lincoln." His assistant in early days and co-worker in historical labor, the popular and genial author, Col. John Hay, before he won a national reputation by his pen, was an Illinois newspaper man, being my immediate predecessor in a term of service on the *Illinois State Journal*, at Springfield.

Of the Illinois journalists of the present period—the era of 1865 to 1890—it is not necessary for me now to speak. They are here and able to speak for themselves, or are speaking through their journals at their homes. And yet, not all. Bangs and Ray and Sellers and Phillips and Emery and Scroggs and Taylor and Sheahan and Clay and Eames and Bross and Mrs. Bostwick, all of whom have met with you at previous anniversaries, and nearly all of whom, at various times, have addressed you on occasions like this, have answered the roll call on the other shore. They have entered the portals of the unknown and realized the great problem of man's future destiny.

Men drop so fast ere life's mid-stage we tread,
Few have so many friends alive as dead.

There was an Association of Publishers and Editors of the State of Illinois organized at Springfield about 1853, which included most of those representatives of the second era of journalism I have named. A few of them still survive, but the majority of them have gone to "the undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler returns." I see no one here beside myself of the twenty odd members of that association who met, as shown by the record, in the old state house at Springfield, on February 13 and 14, 1854. I do not know whether that association had a predecessor, but whether it had or not, it evidently had a brief existence. Neither do I know how long the association of 1853 continued to exist—probably only a few years. Yours is clearly entitled to the credit of being the first to maintain a continuous existence for twenty-five years, and you have a right to

be proud of the fact. The numbers present and the well-sustained interest in your meetings demonstrate that it has not sunk into decrepitude or "innocuous desuetude." When lightning is being harnessed to machinery and made to supply the place of sunlight; when you can talk with your neighbor in his own home as easily as if he were in your parlor; when the earth has been girdled with the electric wire, and we can now hear from Australia more promptly than fifty years ago news could be transmitted from New York to Philadelphia; when the world is being prepared to see the dream of navigating the air realized; when travel at the rate of sixty miles an hour bids fair to become a common thing; when the mails are to be transmitted by electricity at the rate of two hundred miles an hour; when you are to be enabled to look around a corner or see your friend's face, though he may be a hundred miles distant; when the tones of love, or a message on business, or a "Candle lecture" are to be bottled up and transported in one's pocket as a toper would carry his flask; when the Westminster Confession of Faith is about to be revised—such an era is no time for the reporter to lay down his pen or the editor to abdicate his chair. If Bellamy's dream of a perfect state of society is to be realized in the evening of the twentieth century, it is safe to say that the press will do its full share in bringing about this millennial condition.

The vitality, as well as the practical character of this association, has been evinced by the wide range of topics discussed at its previous meetings in the past twenty-five years. You have had addresses on "The Mission of the Republic and the Duty of the Newspaper Press"; on the "Duty and Policy of Public Journals"; on "Modern Journalism"; on "The Independence of the Press"; on "Editorial Amenities"; on "The Mission of the Editor"; on "Editorial Courtesy"; on "Editorial Conscience"; on the "Country Editor" and the "City Editor"; on "Woman in Journalism" and the "Philistine in Journalism"; on the "Advertising" and the "Local Page"; on "How to Make the Paper Pay" and "How to Make Subscribers Pay"; on "The Public Debt" and "Private Debts," etc. You have had poems from Taylor, and Emily Huntington M——, and Mrs. Bradwell and half a dozen others, and your records are a repository of literature, as well as practical business information.

The fact that Illinois now has, according to the newspaper annuals, nearly 1,100 daily, tri-weekly, semi-weekly and weekly papers, to say nothing of monthly and other publications appearing less frequently than once a week—against the five papers reported in 1824 and the fourteen reported in 1834, is an indication of the growth of the state in this respect. This growth has not been in numbers alone. The paper of today not only has better material and larger resources now than it had fifty years ago, but its range of possible achievement has been vastly extended by the introduction of the telegraph, improved means of communication, etc. There is scarcely a weekly paper in the state today which does not possess an opulence of resources, which the most prosperous metropolitan paper west of the Alleghanies could not boast fifty years ago.

The charge that the press has deteriorated in moral tone in these later years is, I think, a mistake. While it is more enterprising and more pushing in the collection of news than it was in the early history of the country—and this is the natural result of improved instrumentalities and the stimulus afforded by sharp competition—there is no paper of today that will compare in venomous vituperation with the Philadelphia *Aurora* in its assault upon the "Father of His Country," about the close of the last century. It is too late in the day to discuss the question of the "freedom of the press." Our only duty is to estimate its beneficent results. The historian Macaulay, speaking of the emancipation of the press in England, says:

"From the day on which the emancipation of our literature was accomplished the purification of our literature began. That purification was effected, not by the intervention of senators or magistrates, but by the opinion of the great body of educated Englishmen, before whom good and evil were set, and who were left free to make their choice. During 160 years the liberty of

our press has been constantly becoming more and more entire, and during those 160 years the restraint imposed upon writers by the general feeling of readers has been constantly becoming more and more strict."

What has been true of the freedom of the press in England is even more conspicuously true of America, the home of a free and untrammelled press. Mr. Bryce, the observant English author of "The American Commonwealth," pays the following compliment to the enterprise of the American press. He says: "Newspapers are powerful in three ways—as narrators, as advocates and as weathercocks. * * * In the first of these regards the American press is the most active in the world. Nothing escapes it which can attract any class of readers." As to the third, Mr. Bryce does not express an opinion concerning the American press, but it no doubt furnishes some very good specimens of the "weathercock." His just conclusion is, that while the tendency to exaggerate affects the worth of the press as a historical record, there is possibly more good than harm done by the high pressure at which the newspaper business is carried on in America.

There is another view of the editors' profession, however, which, while scarcely complimentary, has more than a modicum of truth. A popular magazine writer has recently said:

"Of the journalist it may be said with truth, he writes in water. However judicious, however eloquent, however pungent his composition, it is at once swallowed up by envious oblivion. It produces its impression instantaneously. It is like a note of music, heard and gone forever. And the successful journalist is he who consciously or unconsciously realizes this. To avail himself adroitly of the passing moment is his trade. Yes, he writes in water. Acute observation, literary skill, learning, art, science, virtue, avail him not. His creation fades away suddenly, like the grass. In the morning it is green and groweth up. In the evening it is cut down, dried up and withered."

This is a pessimistic view, it is true, but no one will more readily recognize its truth than the experienced journalist. And yet the same might be said of the sunlight and the air. Without these and the daily, or at least weekly, paper, this would be a very dull world.

Those who imagine that the press has reached the climax of its achievements are mistaken. There are new fields to be explored, new advances to be made and new triumphs to be won. That there will be vast improvements in machinery and in methods in the next twenty-five years no one need doubt who remembers the progress of a like period in the past. The editor may continue to "write in water," but if he performs his duty faithfully and conscientiously he may write his name among the stars.

TINT PLATES.

A pretty and attractive tint-plate is made in the following simple manner: Saturate thoroughly a piece of blotting paper with water, after which put it in a stereotype casting box, and pour in melted type-metal as though making a stereotype plate. The hot metal coming in contact with the wet paper will cause a peculiar formation, which will give the "weird effect" when printed so much admired and sought by those ambitious to become artists in the "art preservative." Great care should be exercised to prevent the hot metal from splashing on the operator. Use a very long-handled ladle to pour from and stand well back from the casting box.

Some six years ago this process was first discovered, but has been carefully guarded as a great secret from the public. The most attractive and unique borders, tint plates and designs for color printing can be produced in this way.

When electrotypes are out of use and require to be stored, they should be kept in a dry place, and the surface should be oiled in order to prevent verdigris. When they become clogged with hard, dry ink which the brush and benzine fail to remove, they may be cleaned and made equal to new in a few minutes by covering their surface with creosote and afterward brushing with benzine.

DEVELOPMENT OF JOBWORK.

ADDRESS BY JAMES L. LEE, OF CHICAGO.

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—I must confess to a certain degree of diffidence in taking up the part assigned to me; first, on account of lack of time to properly lay before you a subject so extensive, and second, inability to obtain the data from which to make fair comparisons as to the development of job printing. When I told Brother Fletcher that I had not the time, he said, "Oh, make it." But where look for the samples of job printing, even of twenty or twenty-five years ago? There are none, unless in the hands of some private collectors. We are dependent, therefore, almost entirely on memory and tradition for glimpses of the job printing of the past. Books, magazines and even newspapers are preserved in our libraries, and aid future generations to judge of the times and characters which made them. I hope that the idea of "Job Printing Exchanges," which has attained a certain degree of success in the past few years will be carried to its fullest scope in the coming years, and that suitable provision will be made for preserving complete collections of all classes of job printing in substantial bindings in our public libraries and historical societies.

Job printing was born with the present century, and it had no swaddling clothes; no types, no job presses, nothing, in fact, but a few romans, italics and texts, or blacks, as they were then called, and the most crude machinery imaginable.

There was no demand for job printing, "the butcher, the baker and candlestick maker" had not then dreamed of making announcements to their friends by printed circulars; they either engaged the bellman or town crier, or, "sheeny fashion," each stood at his own door to solicit trade.

In 1812, Binney & Ronaldson, of Philadelphia, issued a specimen book containing but six styles of type other than roman and italic. Other specimen books issued a few years later showed a few ornamented types and borders of modest character, foreshadowing the grander things in this line, which have been brought to perfection since that time. Then, too, the hand press was all the printer had upon which to do job printing. True, some fine letterpress work has been done on the old hand press; but just imagine, if you can, being obliged to turn out cards, bill-heads, and even jobs in many colors, carefully registered, all on a more crude machine than the Washington hand press of this day.

As I before remarked, we are of necessity compelled to trust largely to memory for comparisons, and the oldest among us will find it difficult to recall in detail the jobwork done thirty or forty years ago. We may remember specific jobs which were thought to be par excellence at that time, and no doubt they were, considering the types, materials and machinery the printer had to use, but such jobs would bear about the same relation to a fine piece of printing of the present time, as the quaint dresses of the sixteenth century would bear to the fashions of 1890.

In 1834 Johnson & Smith, of Philadelphia, published a more complete book of specimens, showing thirty-four styles of job letter. This was considered a wonderful achievement, and proved a great boon to job printers of that day. But little real progress was made, however, until the invention of job presses by Stephen P. Ruggles, of Boston, about 1850, and by George P. Gordon, in 1852. From this time the designing of new and beautiful types and the invention of, and improvements in presses kept pace with each other. The constant increase in the demands for job printing called forth all the genius of typefounders and press builders to meet the requirements of printers and their patrons.

The multiplicity of designs in types and borders are almost bewildering, and it requires good judgment on the part of the printer in making his selections. Many of the new styles brought out recently are so quaint and outre as to be almost illegible, and while some of these may be used in odd jobs, or in some specialty printing, they are hardly desirable for general use.

The adoption of the point system by the Typefounders' Association of the United States has been of great advantage to job

printers, and it is surprising to note how speedily it has come into practical use. The expense to the typefounders in changing from the old to the new is something marvelous, and were the figures presented here they would scarcely be credited. The introduction of labor saving materials, such as leads, slugs, brass rules, metal furniture, etc., and the invention of machinery for manufacturing them economically, marks another great step in the development of job printing. An office fully equipped with these labor saving devices is enabled to do the work better than formerly, and at a great saving of time. A good job printer now can with ease do twice the amount of work that he could have done twenty-five years ago.

The most elaborate borders and ornaments are now made in such simple combinations that elegant designs are readily produced. Many styles of type are cast with mortises to facilitate spacing, or, rather, to aid the printer in equalizing space between letters, a feature that should always be well understood in order to produce well-balanced work. There is now no excuse for poor spacing, either in the lines or between them. A job may be set in the newest styles of types, borders, etc., and yet if imperfectly spaced and poorly arranged, the beauty of the work is destroyed.

In considering the job printing of this day as a whole, and comparing it with that of twenty-five years ago, I must say that the progress is commendable. We must not take the "horrid examples" which we come across occasionally and call them specimens of job printing, because they may be the produce of some country storekeeper, or a boy with an amateur outfit; such jobs are no more to be compared with real job printing than is a toy pistol with the gatling gun.

Referring to improvements in job printing, I cannot refrain from mentioning the great changes which have taken place in certain specialties, such as label printing, railroad printing, show printing, and others where large establishments have been devoted entirely to some particular line, and in so doing have attained a high state of perfection. Compare the show bills, railroad cards and hangers of the present with those of twenty-five years ago. The change is remarkable. Designers and engravers now take a leading part in the work, and with the aid of photo-engraving, etching and the many new methods and processes, results are obtained which would not have been dreamed of a quarter of a century ago.

Job printers, as a class, are yet deficient in artistic designing, and especially in the selection and arrangements of colors. I think sometimes, when I see such strange combinations of colors in a job, that the printer would have done better had he printed the job in plain black, and, like the boy whose mother told him to put away the fiddle till he knew how to play it, not attempt the printing of a job in colors until he has some knowledge of that kind of work. It is not everyone who understands the combination of colors, but much can be learned from our lady friends; you seldom see them wearing colors which clash or are not in harmony. In tints and delicacy of coloring we can learn from the Germans and French. I recall a specimen book by Charles Derriey, of Paris, which excelled in this line; several of these beautiful works were owned in Chicago prior to the fire of 1871. They were all destroyed, I believe. Whether copies of the work are now attainable, I do not know, but if they could be, even for public libraries, they would be of great practical benefit in educating job printers in color printing and designing.

I received recently a few specimens from L. M. Huck, of Offenbach, Germany, which illustrate my ideal for elegance of design, perfection in composition, combinations of colors and accuracy and care as to presswork and register. They give one something of an idea of the beautiful work of Derriey. I shall be pleased to place them at the disposal of any friends who may wish to examine them.*

The encouragement of good technical journals, especially such as pertain to printing, lithographing and kindred arts, will do much to educate the rising generation, and with the constant advancement and improvement in types, materials and machinery for the printer, it would seem that the future holds in store as great possibilities for development in job printing as the past.

Specimens from FARMER, LITTLE & CO., Type Founders.

NEW YORK—63 & 65 BEEKMAN STREET
AND 62 & 64 GOLD STREET.CHICAGO—No. 154 MONROE STREET.
CHAS. B. ROSS, MANAGER.

Roman—100 a 36 A 24 A, \$3 50

THE ETHIOPIANS affirme that Atlas, Hercules, Cadmus, and others, had from them the first light of all those Arts, Letters, Sciences, and civill Policies, which they afterward profest, and taught others: and that Pythagoras himselfe was instructed by the Lybians: to wit, from the South and superiour Egyptians: from whom those which inhabited neerer the out-let of Nilus, as they say, borrowed their Divinitie and Philosophie: and from them the Greekes, then barbarous, received Civilitie. Then, the Phœnicians challenge this invention of Letters and Learning: acknowledging nothing from Egypt at all. Out of doubt the Phœnicians were very ancient: and from the Records and Chronicles of Tyre, Jose-

SIX POINT CADMUS OLD STYLE—NEW.

Italic—80 a 30 A, \$2 75

phus the Historian confirms a great part of his Antiquities. Lastly, whereas others bestow this invention on Moses, the same hath no probability at all; for he lived at such time as Learning and Arts flourished most, both in Egypt and Assyria, and he himselfe was brought up in all the learning of the Egyptians, from his infancie. But true it is, that letters were invented by those excellent Spirits of the first age, and before the general flood: either by Seth or Enos, or by whom else God knowes; from whom all wisdom and understanding hath proceeded. And as the same infinite God is present with his Creatures, so hath he given the same invention to divers Nations: whereof the one hath not had commerce with the other; as well in this as in many other knowledges: for even in Mexico, when it was first discovered, there was found written Books after the manner of those

*Phœnicians first, if fame may credit have,
In rude Characters dar'd our Words to grave.*

1234567890

1234567890

Roman—80 a 30 A 18 A, \$3 50

THE ETHIOPIANS affirme that Atlas, Hercules, Cadmus, and others, had from them the first light of all those Arts, Letters, Sciences, and civill Policies, which they afterward profest, and taught others: and that Pythagoras himselfe was instructed by the Lybians: to wit, from the South and superiour Egyptians: from whom those which inhabited neerer the out-let of Nilus, as they say, borrowed their Divinitie and Philosophie: and from them the Greekes, then barbarous, received

EIGHT POINT CADMUS OLD STYLE.—NEW.

Italic—70 a 24 A, \$3 00

Civilitie. Then, the Phœnicians challenge this invention of Letters and Learning: acknowledging nothing from Egypt at all. Out of doubt the Phœnicians were very ancient: and from the Records and Chronicles of Tyre, Josephus the Historian confirms a great part of his Antiquities. Lastly, whereas others bestow this invention on Moses, the same hath no probability at all; for he lived at such time as Learning and Arts flourished most, both in Egypt, and Assyria, and he himselfe was brought up in all the learning of the Egyptians, from his infancie. But true it is, that letters were invented by those

*Phœnicians first, if fame may credit have,
In rude Characters dar'd our Words to grave.*

1234567890

1234567890

Roman—60 a 24 A 12 A, \$4 00

THE ETHIOPIANS affirme that Atlas, Hercules, Cadmus, and others, had from them the first light of all those Arts, Letters, Sciences, and civill Policies, which they afterward profest, and taught others: and that Pythagoras himselfe was instructed by the Lybians: to wit, from the South and superiour Egyptians: from

TEN POINT CADMUS OLD STYLE.

Italic—60 a 18 A, \$3 00

whom those which inhabited neerer the out-let of Nilus, as they say, borrowed their Divinitie and Philosophie: and from them the Greekes, then barbarous, received Civilitie. Then, the Phœnicians challenge this invention of Letters and Learning: acknowledging nothing from Egypt at all. Out of doubt the Phœnicians were very ancient: and from

*Phœnicians first, if fame may credit have,
In rude Characters dar'd our Words to grave.*

1234567890

1234567890

Roman—50 a 18 A 12 A, \$4 00

THE ETHIOPIANS afflrme that Atlas, Hercules, Cadmus, and others, had from them the first light of all those Arts, Letters, Sciences, and civill Policies, which they afterward profest, and taught others: and

TWELVE POINT CADMUS OLD STYLE.

Italic—50 a 12 A, \$3 25

that Pythagoras himselfe was instructed by the Lybians: to wit, from the South and superiour Egyptians: from whom those which inhabited neerer the out-let of Nilus, as they say, borrowed their Divinitie and Philosophie: and from them the Greekes,

*Phœnicians first, if fame may credit have,
In rude Characters dar'd our Words to grave.*

1234567890

1234567890

Roman—36 a 12 A 8 A, \$4 00

THE ETHIOPIANS affirme that Atlas, Hercules, Cadmus, and others, had from them the first light of all those Arts, Letters, Sciences, and civill Policies, which they afterward profest, and

FOURTEEN POINT CADMUS OLD STYLE.

Italic—36 a 12 A, \$3 50

taught others: and that Pythagoras himselfe was instructed by the Lybians: to wit, from the South and superiour Egyptians: from whom those which inhabited neerer the out-let of Nilus, as they say, borrowed their

*Phœnicians first, if fame may credit have,
In rude Characters dar'd our Words to grave.*

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LAMARTINE was born of aristocratic parents at Macon, on the 21st of October, 1791. His father whose name was De Prat, was major of a cavalry regiment in the service of Louis XVI, and his mother was companion to the sister of Louis Philippe, her mother being Madame des Rois, under-governess to the family of the Prince of Orleans. The Revolution, which first swept away the crown and sceptre of France, reduced the family of De Prat from rank and opulence to grief and poverty, and consigned Lamartine's father to a prison. The first recollections of the poet are reflected in tears. When his father, whose name he has exchanged for that of his uncle,

5.00 12 Point French Elzevir, No. 1 62 a, 28 A, 16 A

MESSIEURS:—I am indebted to you, and more perhaps, than you imagine. The honor of Roman citizenship is even less than the benefit you have conferred on me. For what do you think was this honor in comparison with that of being placed in the ranks with your authors? It is to rank with the consuls and senators of Rome; it is to be made fellow with the Sallusts and Ciceros! What glory it is to rightfully say, I am a member of this immortal republic; I have been received in these

\$4.75 10 Point, No. 1 80 a, 40 A, 20 A

MEN OF GENIUS have usually been condemned to compose their greatest works, which are usually their earliest ones, under the roof of a garret; and very few literary characters have lived like Pliny and Voltaire, in a villa or chateau of their own. It has hardly ever happened that a man of genius could raise local emotions by his intellectual suggestions. Aricostare, who built a palace in his verse, lodged himself in a small house, and found

\$5.00 14 Point French Elzevir, No. 1 50 a, 20 A, 10 A

MESSIEURS:—I am indebted to you, and more so, perhaps, than you imagine. The honor of Roman citizenship is even less than the benefit you have conferred on me. For what do you think was his honor in comparison with that of being placed in the ranks with your authors? It is to rank with the consuls and senators of Rome; it is to be made fellow with the

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6 POINT

30 a, 28 A

Lamartine was born of aristocratic parents at Macon, on the 21st of October, 1791. His father, whose name was De Prat, was major of a regiment of cavalry in the service of Louis XVI, and his mother was companion to the sister of Louis Philippe, her mother being Madame des Rois, under-governess to the family of the Prince of Orleans. The Revolution, which first swept away the crown and sceptre of France, reduced the family of De Prat from rank and opulence to grief and poverty, and consigned Lamartine's father to a prison. The first recollections of the poet are reflected in tears. When his father whose name he has exchanged for

\$3.00

8 POINT

30 a, 28 A

Lamartine was born of aristocratic parents at Macon, on the 21st of October, 1791. His father whose name was De Prat, was major of a regiment of cavalry in the service of Louis XVI, and his mother was companion to sister of Louis Philippe, her mother was Madame des Rois under governess to the family of the Prince of Orleans. The Revolution, which at first swept away the crown and sceptre of France, reduced the family of De Prat

\$3.80

10 POINT

30 a, 28 A

Lamartine was born of aristocratic parents at Macon, on the 21st of October, 1791. His father whose name was Alphonse Reil De Prat, was major of a regiment of cavalry in the service of Louis XVI, and his mother was companion to the sister of Louis Philippe, her mother being Madame des Rois, under-governess to the family of the Prince of Orleans. The Revolution, which first swept away the crown and sceptre of France, reduced the family of De Prat from rank and opulence to grief and poverty,

QU Qu & as is es us sp ll fl fi ff jfl

AABCDDDEFGHIJKLEMMNNOOPQRRSTTUUVWXYZ

\$3.94

12 POINT

30 a, 20 A

Lamartine was born of aristocratic parents at Macon, on the 21st of October, 1791. His father, whose name was De Prat, was major of a regiment of cavalry in the service of Louis XVI, and his mother was companion to the sister of Louis Philippe, her mother being Madame des Rois, under-governess to the Prince of Orleans. The Revolution which first swept away the crown and sceptre of France, reduced the family of

\$3.90

14 POINT

36 a, 16 A

Lamartine was born of aristocratic parents at Macon, on October 21st, 1791. His father, whose name was De Prat, was a cavalry major in the service of Louis XVI, his mother was companion to the sister of Louis Philippe, her mother being Madame des Rois, under-governess to the family of the Prince of Orleans. The Revolution, which first swept away the crown and sceptre of France, reduced the De Prat family

QU Qu & as is es us sp ll fl fi ff

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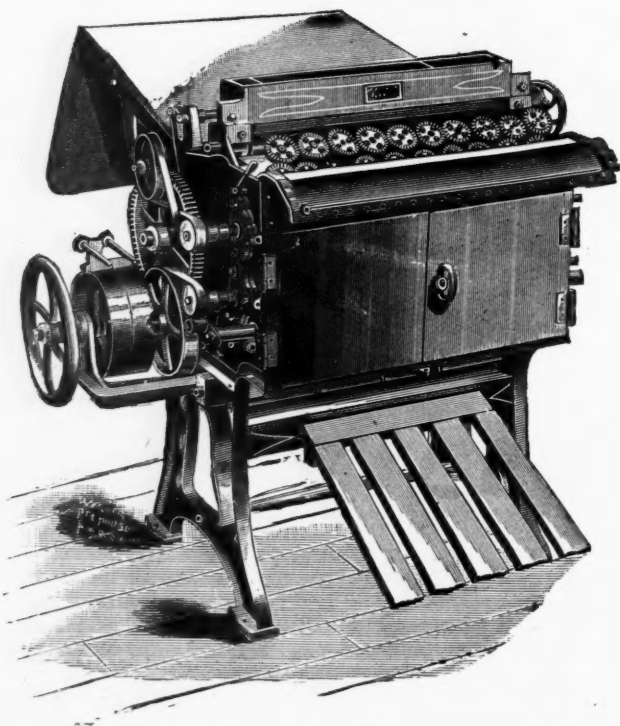


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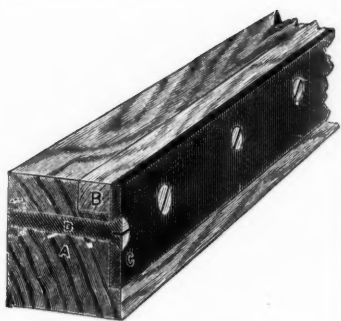
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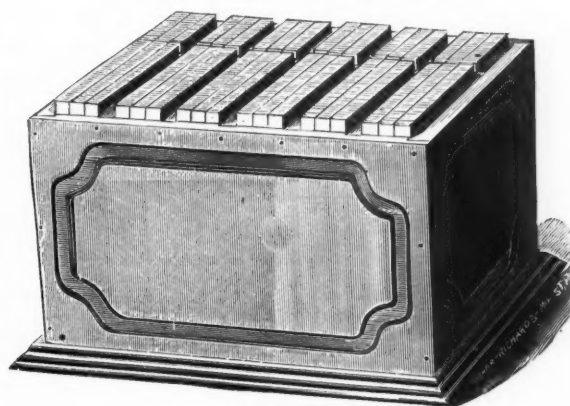
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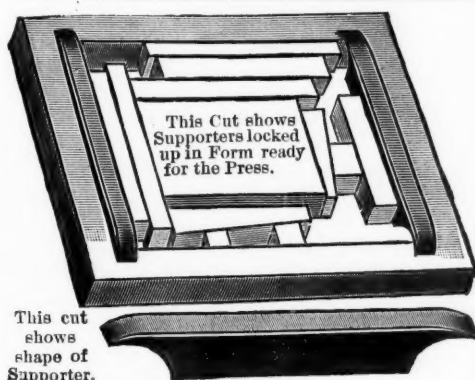
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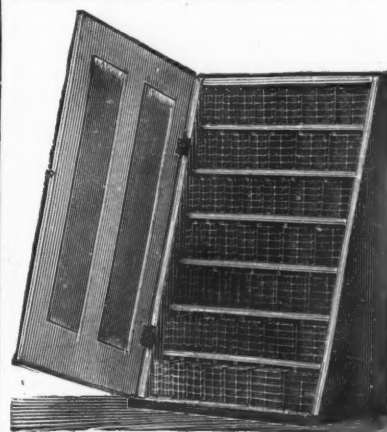
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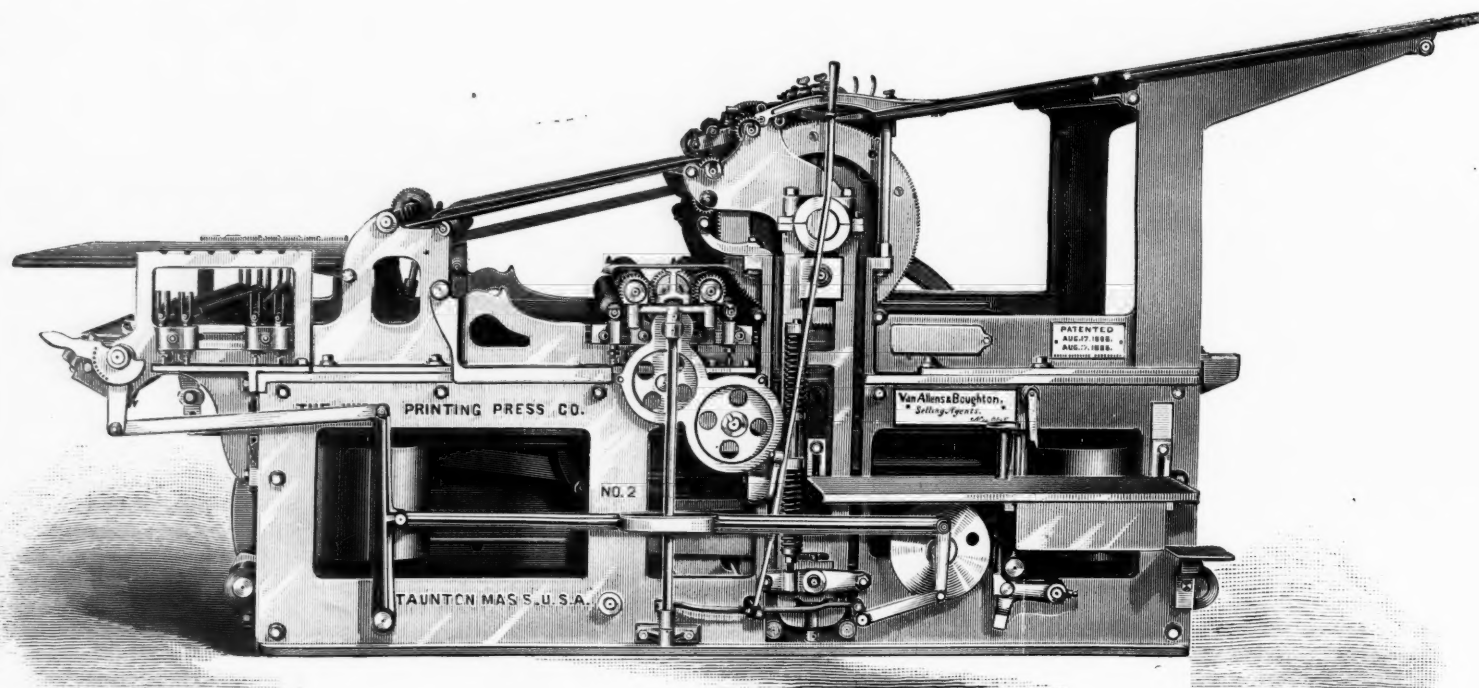
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The Impression can be tripped at the moment grippers close or before.

The Register is absolutely perfect at all speeds of the press, the bed and cylinder being locked in full gear twelve inches before the contact of bearers takes place, and remaining in gear for several inches after the head line has passed.

The Distribution is uniform from head to tail of sheet. This is accomplished by charging the form with fresh ink both ways from one fountain.

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The simplicity, accuracy and durability of the bed movement is unequalled by any other machine. The double rack teeth are made of steel, with the best rolling curve known to mechanics. From two to three teeth always in contact, thus obviating lost motion.

The sheet is delivered in front, clean side to the fly, without the printed side coming in contact with anything. Fly motion positive, no strap, no slamming. The motion is the same in delivering sheet and returning for next sheet.

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This press is designed for the finest quality of cut and color work; can be used to charge the form both ways with fresh ink, or as a single end press, four or two rollers.

No complicated movements to get out of order.

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No. 1.	4	Rollers, covering entire form.	Bed, 44	x 60 inches inside bearers.	Matter, 40½ x 56 inches.
No. 1.	3	" " " "	48	x 60	44½ x 56
No. 2.	4	" " " "	37½	x 52	34 x 48
No. 2.	3	" " " "	41½	x 52	38 x 48

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No. 2.	3	"	14 ft. 2 in.	8 ft. 7 in.	5 ft. 5 in.	7½ tons.	900 to 1,500.

We furnish with press, counter-shaft, hangers, cone-pulleys, driving-pulleys, two sets of roller-stocks, wrenches, boxing and shipping, at Taunton, Mass.

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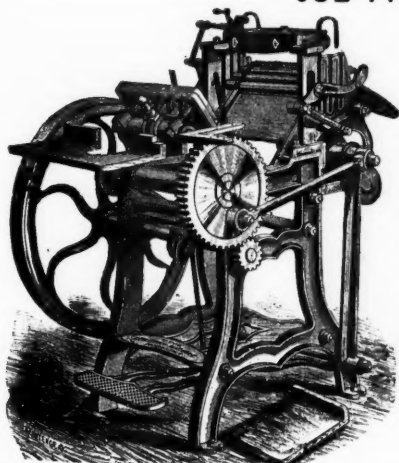
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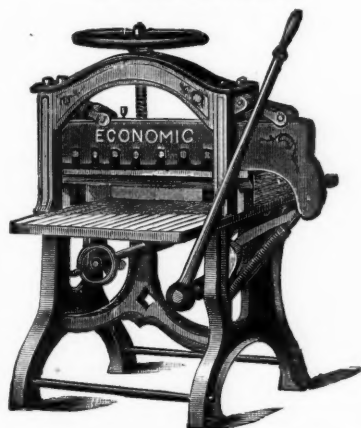
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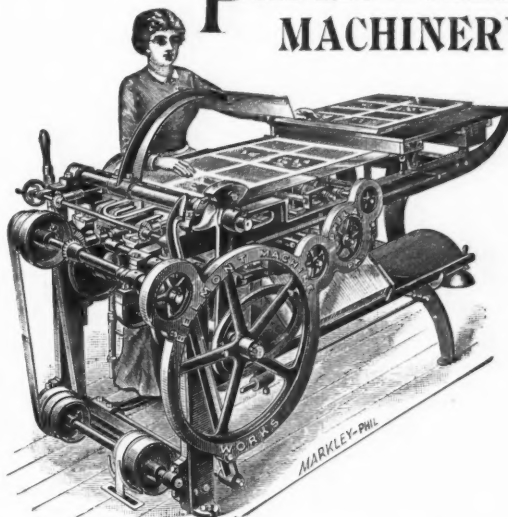
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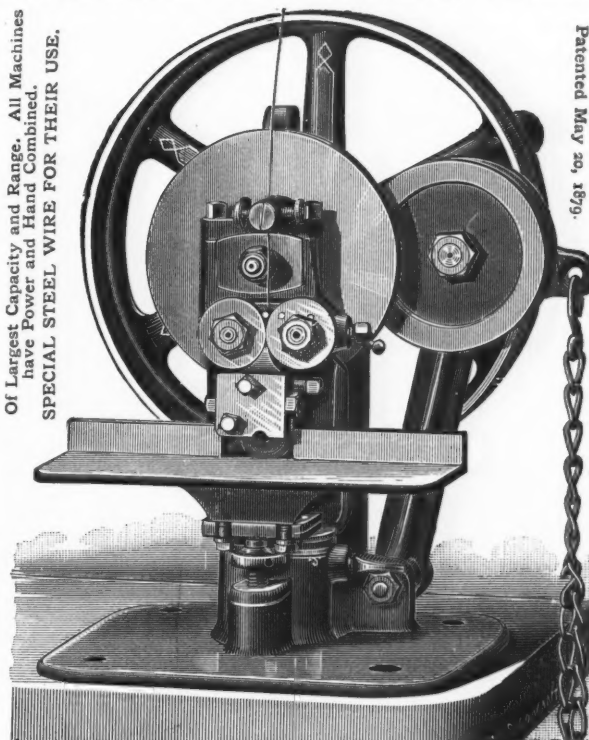
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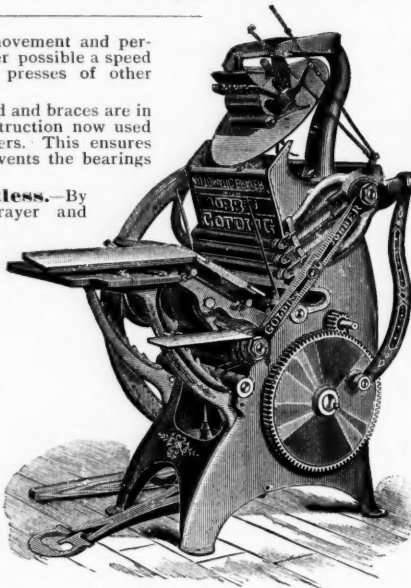
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" 8, 12 x 18 "	350
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Duplex Distributer,	12.00	16.00	20.00	24.00
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Counter (to 10,000),	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
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Steam Fixtures,	12.00	14.00	14.00	15.00

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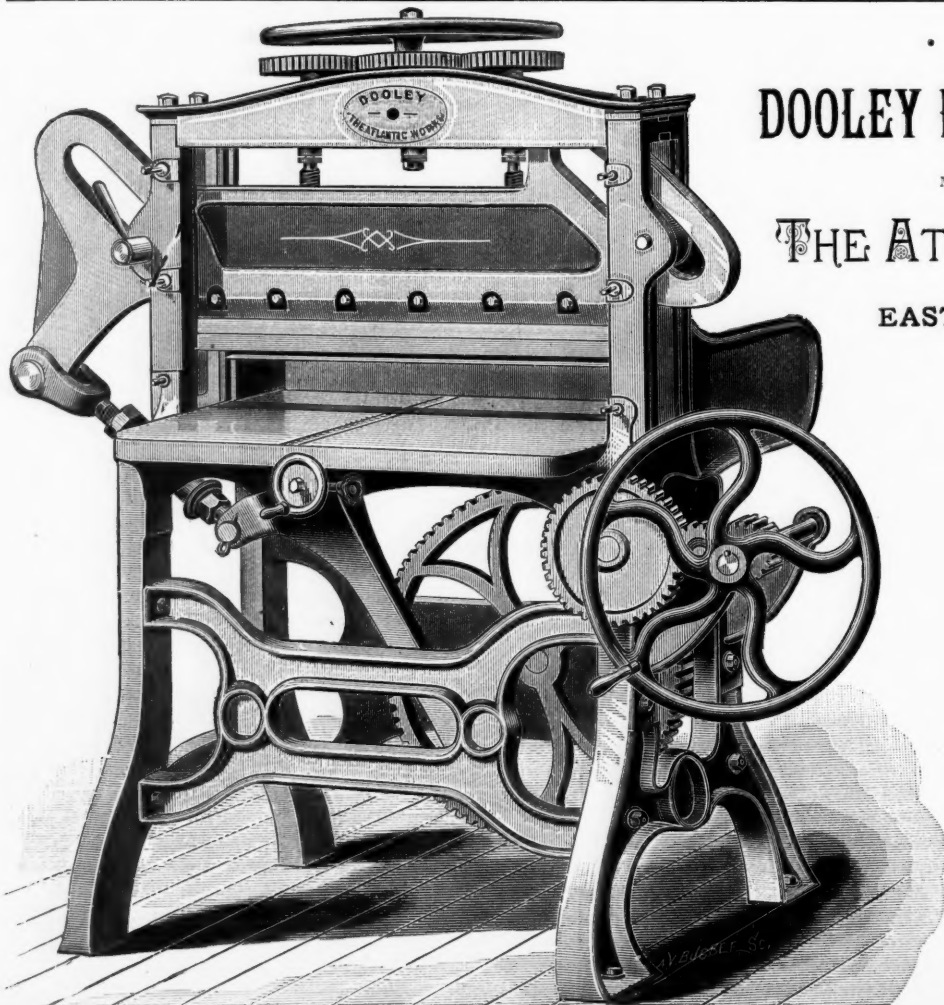
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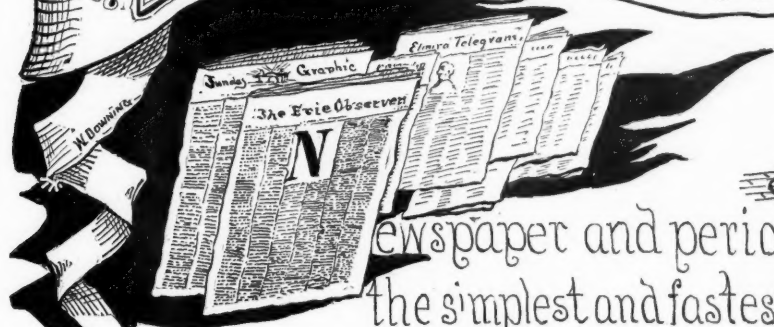
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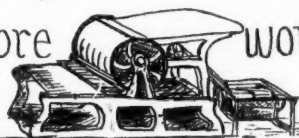
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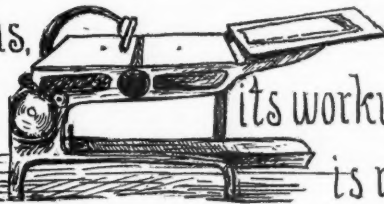
They are made of the best material and warranted to perform more work than any other make. Our attaching Fold-



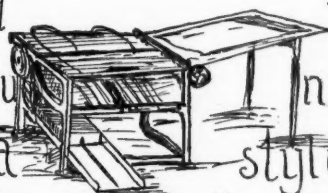
ers can be attached to any drum, single or double cylinder press. We desire to call attention to our new Book Folder as being something of special interest to bookmakers.



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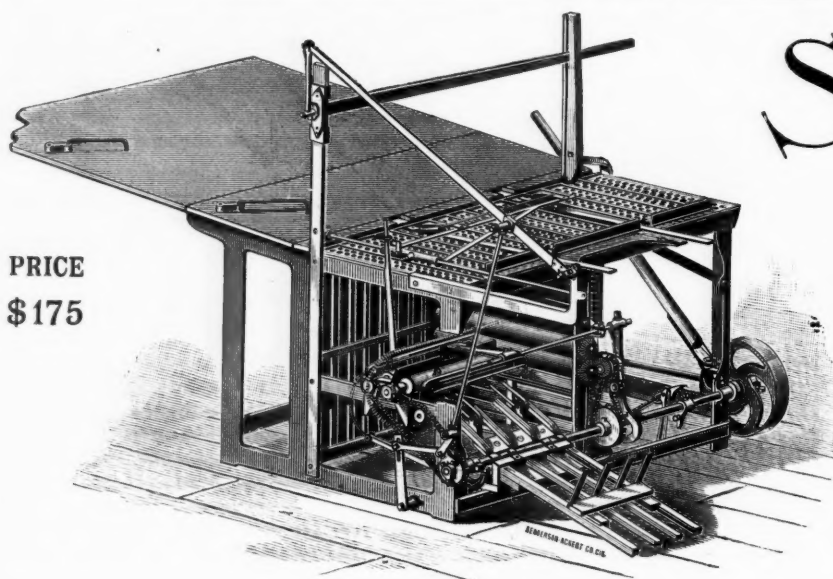


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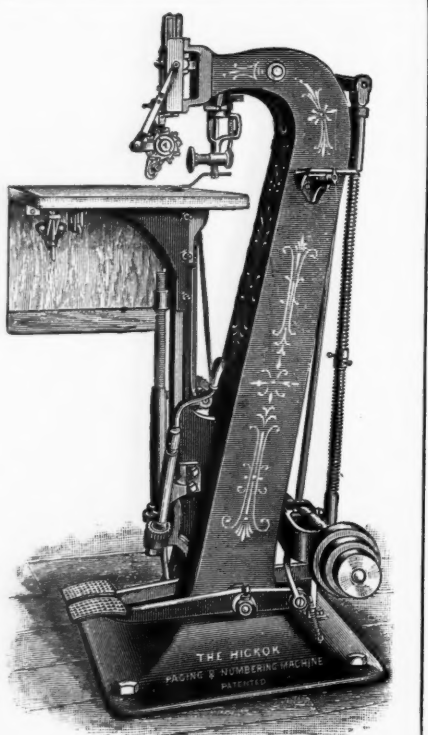
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SEND FOR PRICE LIST AND OUR NEW SPECIMEN BOOK.

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LAY BOYS,
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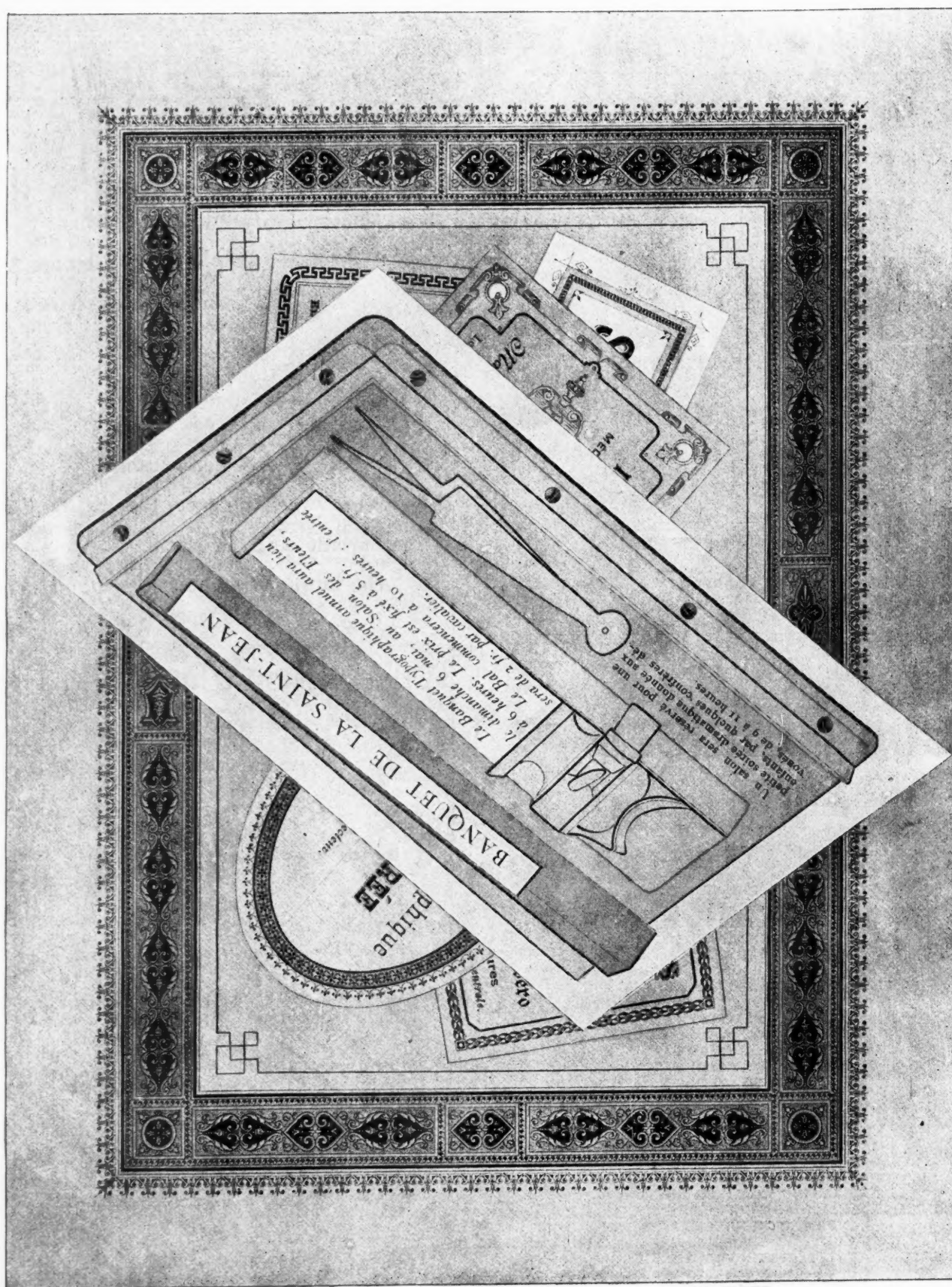
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THE ILLINOIS PRESS ASSOCIATION.

The twenty-fifth annual meeting of the Illinois Press Association convened in Rouse's Hall, Peoria, the place where it was organized in 1865, on Tuesday evening, February 18, at 8 o'clock. The delegates were welcomed by Mayor Clarke and the Hon. N. E. Worthington, and a felicitous response was made by Mr. Owen Scott, of Bloomington, president of the association, who afterward announced the following committees:

Resolutions—J. H. Bouton, Mrs. Myra Bradwell, A. Lieberknecht and Charles Warner.

Credentials—Charles Holt, G. W. Harper, F. N. Onstott, J. J. Penny.

President's Address—E. F. Thornton, C. D. Tufts, John E. Childs.

Eulogies on Ezra G. Cass and Elijah M. Haines were read by E. A. Snively, of Springfield, and Secretary Fletcher, the eulogy on Mr. Haines being written by C. A. Partridge, of Waukegan, who was unable to be present, after which the convention adjourned to meet Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock.

On reassembling, after the report of the Credentials Committee had been received and several interesting letters from absent friends had been read, President Scott delivered his annual address, which was as follows:

Anniversaries suggest comparisons, and yet these have been dubbed odious. When the measurement of the present with the past enables us to gain strength for the future, they may be permissible. It is doubtless in this spirit that the Executive Committee has prepared to inflict on your innocent heads a twenty-five years symposium in newspaperdom. In any just view of a quarter of a century of journalistic work the most prominent feature, and one giving great satisfaction to respectable publishers, is that printing a newspaper has become recognized as a business and not a charity. It has taken a good while for many of our brethren of the tripod and counting room to learn that it takes money and horse sense to make the newspaper mare go. It is all well enough to have people pat us on the back and tell us we are making a great fight for humanity, and that therefore we shall have special privileges in heaven, presumably the privilege of publishing notices of church suppers gratis, and pay in 25 cents for a plate of warm sour milk and water in which a lone oyster is taking an involuntary bath. Humanity is all right in the abstract, but it does not buy shoes for the baby nor pay printing bills. We must fight for ourselves, pay our own bills or be veritable deadheads. The story in the old school reader about the "Lark and the Farmer" fits our case. So long as the farmer depended on his friends and neighbors, the wise old bird had no fear of her young being disturbed and went forth in the morning with perfect security, neither did she tremble for their safety at the announcement that the kinsmen were to be asked to come and help cut the wheat, but when the brawny armed farmer and his sons determined to go at it themselves, the old lark decided to move her helpless brood without waiting for a writ of ejectment. So it is with us. As long as we trust the promises of the wily politician and "listen to his tale of woe," we shall fall heir to the poorhouse and his contempt. As soon as we place a fair value on our own commodity and insist on exchanging for greenbacks taffy at a stipulated price per line, we will acquire a decent living and be respected. Our circulation is our capital and our space the goods we have to sell.

The evolution of twenty-five years has brought us to a far better realization of the value of our business. A healthy indication of the growth of a truer conception of the scope of a newspaper is that we have fewer editors in these days and more publishers. Editors can be hired by the cord, but enterprising, successful publishers are as two grains of wheat in many bushels of chaff. You search all along the years for them, and rarely find them. The ventures of editors can be enumerated by taking a census from the epitaphs in the newspaper cemetery. There has been a growth from the sentiment that a newspaper is run for the benefit of everybody but the editor, to the juster one, that it is an enterprise to enable its publisher to earn an honest living and save something to keep his orphan children out of the poorhouse, as well as to enable his widow to marry some wealthy lawyer, doctor or politician. In this change the Press Association has done a useful part. Since its organization all that has been accomplished in legislation favorable to publishers has come largely through its efforts and influence. Law makers have felt the force of the combined newspapers of the state on matters involving dollars to the papers and hundreds and even thousands to the people. If we could be made to understand fully that we have the power to secure just recognition at the hands of legislators, we could do what all other classes, trades and professions do not hesitate or fail to secure. How is it that the legislature provides a tribunal which makes it "unprofessional" for doctors to advertise in our columns? Because doctors by their medical associations and individual influence have demanded such a law. We are even compelled to help pay for this board, if we cannot dodge the tax collector. If every weekly newspaper in Illinois would become a member of this organization and we would stand together for our rights, using the power we possess, we could secure the enactment of any just law. Of course, no other would be sought. By a glance at the proceedings of this association it will be seen that in the earlier days there was a largely poetic strain, but, running along with this, was a decided minor chord of business. I have not seen the record of the first

meeting. At the second annual gathering, however, held at Springfield, January 8 and 9, 1867, a memorial was adopted asking for some very sensible laws at the hands of the Illinois legislature. Some of these were:

First. That the delinquent tax list should be paid for at the rate of 20 cents per tract of land, and 10 cents for each town lot. This demand was recognized, and the law has made millionaires of such publishers as have not had any conscientious scruples against being a part of the vulgar majority.

Second. The memorial asked "for a law requiring estray notices, and all legal sales of real estate and personal property of the value of \$50 and over, to be advertised at least three times in some newspaper of general circulation in the locality or county wherein said sales are to be made." This has also been done substantially.

Third. These memorialists, wise even beyond their time, asked that all general laws be published in at least two newspapers of each county, and all local laws in the localities affected. This has not been done. There is even greater need of its being done now than then. As our system of government becomes more complex by the increase of population and wealth, there is greater need that the sovereign masses should have the widest knowledge of the laws by which they are governed, and which, by the law and the courts, they are presumed to know. The country newspaper is the only means of reaching the masses. The business man in cities and towns reads his daily, but the weekly penetrates the mountain fastnesses and goes to the most humble and obscure home. It is, then, the country weekly that gives the ultimate knowledge of laws enacted. While this would be the source of a small revenue to the publisher, it would be wonderfully repaid in the enlightenment and information to the unit which makes the sum of our civilization. So far this early demand by our association has not been made a law.

At the same meeting a resolution was adopted asking for laws to regulate railroad traffic. This has since been done. A hasty glance through proceedings of meetings since held show in kaleidoscopic array, poem, resolution, business, excursion, sunshine and shadow. The tendency has been from poetry and excursion to business, system and order. At this time there is in the National Editorial Association a plan to induce congress to abolish the law making every postoffice a job printing office. This came from a wise suggestion from my predecessor in office, followed by a capital paper by our own Snively at Detroit last year. The reason of this governmental innovation and impertinence was apparent from its inception. As early as February, 1880, at the meeting in Chicago, this association took a decided stand, by adopting the following resolution, reported by a committee of which Mr. J. W. Bailey was chairman:

"*Resolved,* That we indorse the bill of Hon. W. M. Springer, looking to an estoppel of the practice of the government of furnishing printed stationery to the people."

Other measures equally important to the people as well as to the publisher lie dormant, needing but the fostering care and intelligent attention of the press to make them bud, blossom and bear rich fruitage in wise legislation. Nothing just now is attracting more attention from the wisdom of our people than ballot reform. Many abuses have grown up in our electoral system, and thoughtful men of all parties and classes are seeking methods of relief. President Harrison in speaking of this matter has recently said that "No question in our country can be at rest except upon the firm base of justice and of the law." Ex-President Cleveland, in speaking of the Australian system, says that "This reform is predicated upon the cool deliberation of political selfishness in its endeavor to prostitute our suffrage to the purposes of private gain. It is rightly supposed that corruption of the voter is entered upon with such business calculation that the corruptor will only pay a bribe when he has ocular proof that the suffrage he has bargained for is cast in his interest. So, too, it is reasonably expected that if the employé or laborer is at the time of casting his ballot removed from the immediate control of his employer, the futility of fear and intimidation will lead to their abandonment." Many states have entered upon a thorough test of purging the ballot from the excrescences of more than a hundred years' government, and the rainbow of promise bends gracefully over their borders. As newspapers we have the opportunity to stand for purer politics and at the same time have a good eye to business. If the law required that the lists of voters be made up and published in two newspapers of opposite politics ten days before the election, the repeater and rounder would find his occupation a very questionable one and the professional swearer-in of votes would be out of a job. Fraud seeks to cover its head in darkness. The light which publication of the names of voters would throw around our electoral system would do much toward solving the distressing question of how to secure a free ballot and a fair count. When a newspaper advocates a measure which involves the expenditure of money for printers' ink, a howl goes up from a certain class of demagogues no matter how much of public good the measure contains. Other classes and professions openly demand bounties and subsidies with slight pretense of more than their own gain. There should, therefore, be no hesitancy or modesty on the part of the press in urging the enactment of laws which primarily do much public good but may afford incidental benefit to publishers. The publication of the laws and lists of voters would be two important measures to the public of which we are a respectable part. Since the enactment of the law requiring fiduciary officers to publish annual statements of receipts and disbursements, many abuses have been corrected in local municipalities and many dollars saved to taxpayers. More than thirty respected officials have flown to Canadian cities of refuge in consequence. We need not think these matters will take care of themselves, but we should be eternally vigilant. This is the price of prosperity and success as well as the only prevention of sundry public abuses. Our legislative

committees have been most useful, and, latterly, highly ornamental as well I do not refer to Snively or Fletcher.

In gleanings the past twenty-five years of work as an association we can garner grains of gold and sense, and at the same time profit by our failures and make doubly sure of the future. Others will deal with our growth in morals, in science, in literature and in art. I have felt constrained to emphasize the need of better business, greater independence and a truer conception of the value of our productions.

"Twenty-five Years in Journalism in Illinois" was the subject of a paper read by George Harper, of the Robinson *Argus*, which will appear in our next issue. He gave his own experiences, having been publisher of the *Argus* for more than twenty-five years. E. B. Fletcher, the secretary, read J. M. Davidson's paper on "Progress in Morality." "Growth in Advertising" was talked of by J. R. Mosser, of Decatur, and James L. Lee, of Chicago, read a paper on "Development of Jobwork," which will be found on another page of this journal.

On motion the chairman was authorized to appoint a committee to collect specimens of jobwork, and have the same inspected at the next annual meeting. Letters were read from W. L. Glessner, of the *American Recorder*, Georgia; Cadet Taylor, a former secretary of the association, and now connected with a real estate and banking firm in Omaha, and publisher of the Omaha *Financial Journal*; Fred L. Alles, of Los Angeles, California; J. M. Davidson, of the Carthage *Republican*; H. M. Kimball, of the St. Paul *Globe*, and Bell & Clark, of the Red Oak (Iowa) *Star*.

The convention then adjourned to meet at 8 o'clock P.M., the delegates having accepted an invitation to take a ride on the electric cars in the afternoon through the various portions of the city.

The evening session was called to order at 8 o'clock, and after the transaction of some unimportant business Mrs. Selby, in behalf of her husband, Hon. Paul Selby, read an interesting address on the "History of Illinois Journalism," Mr. Selby being a sufferer from the "grippe." This address will be found in another portion of THE INLAND PRINTER, was listened to with the utmost attention, and is full of interesting data and reminiscences.

A resolution offered by Mr. Kiner, of the Geneseo *News*, indorsing Chicago as the proper place in which to hold the World's Fair, was unanimously adopted, after which the convention adjourned to Thursday morning at 9 o'clock.

At the opening of Thursday's session the report of the committee appointed at the Danville session (1889) to investigate the subject of "Foreign Advertising," presented the following, which we consider not only a very able, lucid and exhaustive document, but one well-worthy the perusal of every country publisher in the state, and in fact in the United States:

FOREIGN ADVERTISING.

At the Danville meeting, last February, President McLean in his address said: "From the great diversity of prices on a foreign advertisement by papers of similar circulation, I am led to believe that there is a radical error somewhere. In conversation with an advertising agent in regard to this matter he said the fault was with the newspapers, who differ in their contracting prices (all things being equal) from 50 to 100 per cent. I would, therefore, suggest that some action be taken by which we will maintain the price we do ask, and that a uniform per cent be added to these for preferred positions."

This matter was finally referred to a special committee, consisting of Mr. Cribfield, Mr. Schneider and myself, to report at this meeting. Your committee sent circulars to every member of the association, and to such as failed to respond to our first appeal we sent a second call.

After checking off all class papers from the list it left a possible 141 to hear from, and out of that number 102 responded.

From those responses the information contained in this report has been carefully compiled.

In order to reach a more satisfactory result your committee has divided the papers herein considered into five classes. Those of average merit are classed as "B high," "B" or "B low;" extra good are classed "A," and very poor are classed "C." The classification is based upon the amount of local matter set, and the general appearance. All figures quoted are net.

To prove the need of some concerted action in this matter, and to illustrate by actual figures the truth of President McLean's remarks, we have drawn off the following items:

One paper, with 1,700 circulation, charges George P. Rowell & Co. \$5 per inch, and N. W. Ayer & Son and Lord & Thomas only \$2.

Another paper, with \$3,000 circulation, charges Rowell & Co. \$7.50, Charles H. Fuller and J. H. Bates, each \$8, Ayer & Son \$9, and Lord & Thomas \$13.33.

One paper, with 1,200 circulation, charges A. C. Meyer & Co. \$12 for a twelve-line reader, Bucklin & Co. \$12 for forty-five lines of reading matter and the Royal Baking Powder Company \$12 for a 5-inch display. Here we have three \$12 contracts, one for 1-inch reader, one for 6½-inch reader and one for 5-inch display. You pay \$12 and takes your choice.

One paper, with over 1,300 circulation, gets \$15 for Bucklin & Co's 6½ inches of readers, and the same money for the St. Jacobs Oil 2-inch display.

One paper, with 2,100 circulation, rated "A," gets \$5.38 per inch from J. C. Ayer & Co. for 5-inch display and 1-inch reader and only \$3.64 per inch from Bucklin & Co. for 5½ inches (solid), all reading matter.

One paper of 900 circulation, established in 1866, and, therefore, old enough to have learned better, receives \$4.50 per inch from Vogeler & Co., \$3.20 from J. C. Ayer & Co. and \$2 from W. L. Douglas.

It is hardly necessary to add that, in nearly every instance, these figures are below the claimed foreign rates of the papers quoted. These are merely illustrations. They are by no means exceptional cases.

One paper rated "A," and having 1,700 circulation, has a uniform local and foreign rate of \$4 per inch. Yet this paper gets \$5 per inch from the Royal Baking Powder Company, and \$8.33 per inch from Vogeler & Co., the latter being more than double its regular rate. This is almost the only instance where a paper is getting more than it asks.

Your committee hopes that the publisher of this paper will give the association his recipe for getting double local rates from foreign advertisers.

Your committee hopes that the following quotations will induce some of the members to increase their rates. The prices given are all figured on a basis of 1,000 circulation:

We find that Vogeler & Co. are paying all the way from \$3.50 to \$8.50 per inch for their 2-inch advertisement, the average being \$5.60.

The Centaur Company is paying from \$1.25 to \$6.93 per inch for its advertising, the average being \$3.10.

W. L. Douglas is paying from \$1.75 to \$4.50 per inch for his advertising, an average of \$3.05.

The Royal Baking Powder Company is paying from \$1.14 to \$5 per inch, the latter rate in a paper rated "B low," the average being \$2.42.

J. C. Ayer & Co. are paying from \$1.28 per inch in a paper rated "B high," to \$5.56 in a paper rated "B low." The latter quotation is out of all proportion to that received by any other paper, however, the average being but \$2.97.

A. C. Meyer & Co. are paying from \$4 to \$20 for their reading notice contract, the average being \$9.70.

But, gentlemen, our magnanimity reaches the climax in the terms we are giving the firm of H. E. Bucklin & Co., of Chicago. We seem to be unanimously partial to "Arnica Salve," "King's New Discovery" and "Electric Bitters." This firm's contract calls for three readers each week; these, in leaded brevier, measure 6½ inches, and aggregate forty-five lines. This work is being done as low as \$5.30, or less than ¼ of a cent per line, per issue; and this, too, in a paper rated "A"—a paper with a circulation of nearly 3,000. This contract runs from \$5.30 to \$26.60, the average being \$14.10 (per 1,000 circulation, remember) or about 3-5 of a cent per line, per issue. One paper rated "C" is receiving five times as much for this work as another paper rated "A." Even when figuring this reading matter by inches we find that Bucklin & Co. are paying an average of only \$2.17 per inch.

RECAPITULATION.

We find, after reducing the contracts quoted (both readers and displays) to inches, that the averages paid by the seven firms named, per 1,000 circulation, are as follows:

A. C. Meyer & Co.....	Reader	\$6.47
Vogeler & Co.....	Display	5.60
Centaur Company.....	Display	3.10
W. L. Douglas.....	Display	3.05
J. C. Ayer & Co.....	Display and reader.....	2.97
Royal Baking Powder Company.....	Display	2.42
H. E. Bucklin & Co.....	Reader	2.17
General average		3.68

A. C. Meyer & Co. are paying about 14-5 cents per line per issue, and H. E. Bucklin & Co. are paying about 3-5 of a cent per line per issue, or just one-third as much as Meyer & Co.

Your committee, after drafting a table of rates, local and foreign, from the reports received, finds no equity nor justice in such rates. Papers of less than five hundred circulation are getting \$6 per inch, while others of over two thousand circulation ask only \$5. The most suicidal rates are given for readers, as the foregoing recapitulation table shows.

We find the average rates, per 1,000 circulation, are \$5.23 for home "ads," and \$4.08 for foreign "ads," per inch. After classifying the papers according to circulation and taking the highest rate of each ten classes, we obtain an average rate of \$7.25 per inch for home advertisements, and \$6.47 for foreign, per 1,000 circulation.

We find, too, that the papers charging the higher rate as a rule get much nearer their prices than those which charge the lower scale of rates. This ought to be a fair estimate of an easily attainable rate, if we will but strive for it.

These facts and figures are the fruits of our search. What conclusions can we draw which will tend to better the condition of the newspapers in this association?

It is not an enviable task to try to adjust these inconsistencies and injustices, and arrive at some rate both equitable and attainable. We fully realize that no arbitrary scale of rates can be made which will meet the

demands of this case. We would, however, urge the papers of this association to adopt the following prices as the minimum annual home rates per 100 circulation:

CIRCULATION.	RATE PER INCH PER 100.
Less than 1,000	65 cents.
1,000 to 1,500	60 cents.
1,500 to 2,000	55 cents.
Over 2,000	50 cents.

On contracts aggregating \$25, five per cent discount; \$50, ten per cent; \$75, fifteen per cent, and \$100, twenty per cent. A discount of twenty-five per cent from local rates to foreign advertisers and advertising agents.

We do not believe that there is any profit in readers at less than \$1 per line per 1,000 circulation, for any live paper which has half an excuse for existing.

Preferred space "ads" should pay at least full local rates, as the object of preferred space contracts in most cases is to obtain gratuitous advertising on account of extra insertion claimed on account of technical errors. Ten years ago the top of column wholly adjoining reading matter contract was the exception, today they are the almost invariable rule. We have brought this about by permitting the foreign advertiser to conduct our business for us, giving him the best we have, at cut-throat prices.

President McLean is eminently correct in asserting that there is something radically wrong when newspapers, similarly situated, are from fifty to one hundred per cent apart on rates, and we find many cases where even a greater difference exists.

We believe a careful study of the figures quoted on the special advertisements enumerated in this report should result in stirring up those who are receiving less than the average to a realization of the fact that their neighbor is getting more than they are. Stiffen your prices if possible, and it is possible if you will only think so; but, at any rate, stand by your own figures. Run your own business. Better fill your columns with spring poems, eulogistic obituaries and lists of wedding presents, the three abhorrences of the fraternity, than with foreign advertisements at just what it costs to handle them.

J. K. LEBARON,
H. CRIFIELD,
JULIUS SCHNEIDER.

On motion, a committee of three, consisting of Messrs. Le Baron, McLean and Whiffen, were appointed to suggest a uniform scale of rates for foreign advertising. The following is their report, which was adopted without a dissenting voice.

We, the committee, to whom was referred the suggesting of rates for foreign advertising, would report as follows:

That as near as possible the following rates be considered minimum rates, and that as much more be charged as desirable:

Papers of 1,000 circulation and under, charge 65 cents per inch, per hundred.

1,000 to 1,500, 60 cents per inch, per hundred.

1,500 to 2,000, 55 cents per inch, per hundred.

Over 2,000, 50 cents per inch, per hundred.

That a discount of twenty-five per cent be given off of these rates for run of paper, but that the rate be considered net if position of any kind is given. That an additional five per cent be given off where metal bases are furnished, but nothing be given off for wooden bases.

That we recommend that \$1 per line net, per year, be charged for each 1,000 circulation for reading notices, run of paper, as the minimum rate, and that twenty-five per cent additional be charged for special position.

J. K. LEBARON,
L. A. MCLEAN,
WM. B. WHIFFEN.

A long and interesting discussion followed the report, which was participated in by a number of the delegates.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, E. B. Fletcher, of the Morris *Herald*; first vice-president, Thomas Rees, of the Springfield *Register*; second vice-president, J. J. Penny, of the Pinckneyville *Democrat*; third vice-president, Charles W. Warner, of the Hoopeston *Chronicle*; secretary, Joseph M. Page, of the Jerseyville *Democrat*; treasurer, George M. Tatham, of the Greenville *Advocate*.

Delegates to the National Press Association at Boston: Charles Holt, of the Kankakee *Gazette*; George W. Cyrus, of the Camp Point *Journal*; J. N. Onstott, of the Petersburg *Democrat*; Owen Scott, of the Bloomington *Bulletin*; L. H. Chapin, of the Brighton *News*; M. B. Castle, of the Sandwich *Argus*; J. J. Anderson, of the Nashville *Democrat*; Thomas Rees, of the Springfield *Register*; Mrs. Myra Bradwell, of the Chicago *Legal News*; J. W. Clinton, of the Polo *Press*; Horace Criffield, of the Atlanta *Argus*.

A number of copies of different papers of twenty-five years ago and today were on exhibition, and they formed a curious and unique and interesting collection. About this, at the intervals

between the sessions, were gathered at all times numerous persons who were attracted by the improvement a quarter of a century has wrought in Illinois journalism.

The afternoon session was taken up with "Shop Talk," and a great many useful and instructive ideas were advanced. It was decided that the best news for a country journal is local news; the best way to secure correspondence is to pay for it. Concerning the question of whether auxiliary sheets or plates were the cheaper it was decided that where the circulation was 1,200 or more, plates were cheaper, otherwise the auxiliary sheets were the more profitable.

On the question of "What is a reasonable subscription price for a country weekly?" forty-five voted \$1.50; ten, \$2; five, \$1.25; and five, \$1, part of whom favored charging \$1.25 if not prepaid.

The discussion on the question of ready-print sheets resulted in the appointment of a committee, as follows: L. H. Chapin, of the Brighton *News*; Charles Bradshaw, of the Carrollton *Patriot*; Joseph B. Gill, of the Murphysboro *Independent*. This committee will consult with ready-print sheet houses to secure, if possible, cheaper rates than they are now able to obtain.

It was also thought to be a good plan for the Illinois Press Association to employ an advertising agent, and the following gentlemen were appointed to look into the question: G. W. Harper, of the Robinson *Argus*; J. M. Bush, Jr., of the Pittsfield *Democrat*; M. H. Peters, of the Watseka *Times*.

During the session a presentation was made to Mr. A. E. Snively in the shape of a plush lined and embroidered casket, the work of Mr. and Mrs. George Tipton, of the Girard *Gazette*, and was composed of pieces of hardwood collected from over one hundred different editors in the state. Mr. Rees, of the Springfield *Register*, made the presentation speech, Mr. Snively responding in his happiest vein.

The reports of officers were received and approved, and just before final adjournment the following resolution was unanimously passed:

Resolved, That the thanks of this association are due the local press of this city for the many attentions shown us, to the various railroads who have furnished transportation for ourselves and ladies, to the citizens generally for the use of hall free of cost and for a pleasant ride on the street railroads, to the Americus club for invitations to attend its annual reception and ball.

On Thursday evening a reception and banquet was given by the citizens of Peoria to the visiting editors and their ladies at Rouse's Hall, which was largely attended. An elegant supper was served in the dining hall throughout the evening by the ladies of the First Baptist church, to which ample justice was done. The musical programme was all that could be desired and altogether the occasion was one long to be remembered.

On Friday, at 11:45 A.M., sixty-four excursionists left the Union depot under the guidance of Mr. W. W. Kent on an excursion to the City of Mexico, an account of which, accompanied with illustrations, we expect to present to our readers in the April issue.

THE AMERICAN NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION.

The fourth annual meeting of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association was held at the Hotel Brunswick, New York City, February 12, the president, Mr. J. R. Scott, of the Chicago *Herald*, in the chair, the representatives of fifty-one newspapers being present.

The afternoon of the first day was devoted to the discussion of "The measure of a newspaper's responsibility, legal and moral, for the publication of fraudulent or improper advertisements," and to the subject of the libel laws.

The morning of the second day was given principally to the international copyright question. The secretary of the American Copyright League, Mr. Robert Underwood Johnson, of the *Century Magazine*, explained at considerable length the details of the subject and of the bill pending in congress, and at the instance

of Major Richards the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the American Newspaper Publishers' Association is in hearty sympathy with the efforts now being made by American authors to obtain from congress a fuller security for literary property, and we believe the proposed international copyright bill to be in the interest of the national honor and welfare.

A desultory discussion had been had upon the subject of "reading matter" advertisements. This came up again, and the following resolutions were finally adopted:

Resolved, That an order for an advertisement to be set in the body type of a paper should be construed as an order for a reading matter advertisement, unless it be indented a pica em on each side.

Resolved, That where an advertisement of two columns or more in width is ordered to "follow a broken column of reading matter," it is sufficient if the reading matter above it be in one column, and it is not necessary that there shall be reading matter over the full width of the advertisement.

Mr. Charles A. Lee, president of the National Editorial Association, was introduced and made a pleasant speech on "Auxiliary Associations."

Among other matters a general discussion took place upon the relation of publishers with newsdealers and advertising agents, and a resolution was passed requiring advertising agents to make monthly settlements.

The following are the officers-elect of the association for the ensuing year: President, James W. Scott, *Chicago Herald*; vice-president, S. H. Kauffmann, *Washington Star*; secretary, R. H. Campe, *Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph*; treasurer, W. M. Laffan, *New York Sun*. Members of the Executive Committee—E. H. Woods, *Boston Herald*; Charles W. Knapp, *St. Louis Republic*; Louis Baker, *St. Paul Globe*.

WISCONSIN PRESS ASSOCIATION.

The fourth annual meeting of the Wisconsin State Press Association was held at Janesville, February 18, 19 and 20. The session was opened on Friday evening with a public meeting at the Light Infantry Armory, which was quite largely attended. The address of welcome was delivered by City Attorney Joseph B. Doe, and the response, in behalf of the association, by M. H. Barnum, of the *Warsaw Torch of Liberty*. The address of President B. J. Price, of the *Hudson Star and Times*, was an able and interesting production, and was followed by a paper "The Editorial Page as It Is and as It Ought To Be," by Ellis B. Usher, of La Crosse.

Wednesday forenoon the regular programme was taken up, and a paper on the subject, "Is it Expedient for Newspapers to Patronize Advertising Annuals," read by F. W. Coon, of the *Edgerton Tobacco Reporter*. An interesting discussion on the discrimination in rates made by insurance companies followed, some of the members stating that they were paying the rate of four per cent on insurance. Papers were also read on the "Review of the Last Wisconsin Legislative Acts on Attempted Changes in Libel Laws," by H. T. Sharp, of the *Delavan Enterprise*; the "History of the Wisconsin Press Association," by E. D. Coe, of the *Whitewater Register*; "How to Make Country Weeklies What They Ought To Be," by Charles W. Bowram, of the *Oshkosh Northwestern*, and "How to Run a Daily Paper in Proper Shape," by Mr. Barnum.

On Wednesday evening Mr. James W. Scott, of the *Chicago Herald*, delivered a very able and interesting address on the subject "Why a Country Newspaper Man Succeeds in the City," which gave general satisfaction to all who had the pleasure of hearing it. He was followed by O. P. Read, of the *Arkansas Traveler*, in some of his inimitable humorous recitations.

Thursday forenoon the business meeting was continued, and first upon the programme was "How to Make a Man and a Printer of the Devil," by M. P. Rindlaub, of the *Platteville Witness*; "Newspapers of Lima," a letter by United States Minister to Peru John Hicks, was read by O. G. Munson; "Phases of Country Newspaper Work," was a paper read by

Mrs. Theodora W. Youmans, which was received with hearty applause.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, B. J. Price, of the *Hudson Star and Times*; vice-presidents, Edwin Hurlbut, *Oconomowoc*; C. G. Stark, *Berlin*; George W. Peck, *Milwaukee*; Frank Long, *Green Bay*; Ellis B. Usher, *La Crosse*; Cham Ingersoll, *Beloit*; E. A. Charlton, *Brodhead*; Frank J. B. Gregg, *Superior*; H. W. Hostman, *Plymouth*; treasurer, J. R. Decker, of *Columbus*; secretary, F. W. Coon, of *Edgerton*; assistant secretary, G. W. Bishop, of *Rhineland*. Executive Committee—M. P. Rindlaub, *Platteville*; M. H. Barnum, *Wausau*; D. Decker, *Green Bay*; O. G. Munson, *Viroqua*; J. A. Watrous, *Milwaukee*.

Eulogies were read by Horace Rublee on the death of David Atwood, and by W. L. Osborne on the death of Isaac L. Usher.

A number of new members were elected, after which the convention adjourned *sine die*, having experienced one of the most pleasant and profitable sessions in the history of the association.

THE MINNESOTA EDITORS' AND PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION.

The annual winter meeting of the Minnesota Editors' and Publishers' Association was held in St. Paul, February 13 and 14. The attendance was large, and a great deal of interest was manifested in its deliberations. The programme was as follows:

"Association Organization," C. F. MacDonald, *St. Cloud Times*; "Relation of the General Passenger Agent to the Publisher," W. J. C. Kenyon, the *Burlington Hustler*; "Business Management," George N. Lamphere, *Moorhead News*; "Law of Libel," John A. Johnson, *St. Peter Herald*; "Partisan Journalism," H. E. Hoard, *Montevideo Leader*; "Professional Jealousies in Business," Frank A. Day, *Fairmont Sentinel*; "Political Emoluments of Newspapers," H. P. Hall, *St. Paul News*; "Local Competition," L. P. Hunt, *Mankato Free Press*; "The Mechanical Department," D. Ramaley, employing printer.

The following are the officers elect for the ensuing year: President, L. P. Hunt, *Mankato Free Press*; first vice-president, G. N. Lamphere, *Moorhead News*; second vice-president, E. A. Paradis, *Midway News*; third vice-president, Gen. S. P. Jennison, *Red Wing Republican*; recording secretary, E. H. Dearth, *Le Sueur News*; corresponding secretary, T. M. Newson, *St. Paul*; treasurer, David Ramaley, *St. Paul*. Executive Committee—F. S. Verbeck, *St. Paul*; F. C. Gottrey, *Pine City Pioneer*, and H. E. Hoard, *Montevideo Leader*.

The following gentlemen were elected as delegates to the National Editorial Association, which meets in Boston, June, 1890: Irving Todd, *Hastings Gazette*; W. B. Mitchell, *St. Cloud Journal-Press*; G. S. Pease, *Anoka Union*; H. E. Hoard, *Montevideo Leader*; E. H. Dearth, *Le Sueur News*; William Hinds, *Shakopee Argus*; W. C. Brown, *Wells Advocate*; A. C. Bellyea, *Elbow Lake Herald*; A. F. Ingalls, *Pine Island Journal*. Alternates, H. A. Castle, F. S. Verbeck, J. S. Pinney, H. P. Hall, of *St. Paul*, and Fred N. Van Duzee, of the *Luverne News*.

DEATH OF W. H. BUSHNELL.

It grieves us to announce the death of our respected and valued correspondent, Mr. Wm. H. Bushnell, which occurred at his residence in Washington, on Saturday, March 1, after a painful illness of three months. He was a writer of more than ordinary ability, and the courteous gentleman in all his social and business relationships. We had the pleasure of his acquaintance for nearly thirty years, and bear cheerful testimony to his worth as a citizen and his honor as a man. In our next we hope to be able to present a correct likeness of the deceased to our readers.

The *Detroit Journal* desires to receive, by postal card, the address of all living male and female descendants of Revolutionary officers and soldiers of 1776, and, when possible, the name and state of the ancestor.

AN IMPORTANT CORRECTION.

Through inadvertence, an unfortunate mistake occurred in the last issue of THE INLAND PRINTER, in the table announcing the names and total points made by the several contestants for the prizes offered for the most meritorious colored inserts appearing during twelve months in its columns, as awarded by the committee appointed for that purpose, and which changes its complexion. While we sincerely regret the error—certainly an unintentional one—figures will not lie, and the best amends we can make under the circumstances is to publish the *corrected* table giving the total results, from which it will be seen the specimen shown by Mr. John Polhemus, New York, secured the *third* prize, the average thereon amounting to $76\frac{2}{3}$ instead of $63\frac{1}{3}$, as published. It is as follows:

JOB AND NAME OF CONTESTANT.	Thad B. Mead.	A. V. Haight.	A. M. Slocum.	G. G. Champlin.	H. J. Wendorf.	L. E. Chandler.	Total Points.
Earhart & Richardson, Cincinnati.....	86	90	90	90	100	75	88 $\frac{1}{2}$
H. O. Shepard & Co. (brass rule), Chicago.....	82	80	68	72	96	65	77 $\frac{1}{2}$
John Polhemus, New York.....	70	65	81	84	80	80	76 $\frac{2}{3}$
Foster, Roe & Crone (Illinois Type Fdg. Co.), Chicago.....	84	75	88	76	58	70	75 $\frac{1}{2}$
Foster, Roe & Crone (Campbell Press Co.), Chicago.....	68	80	80	70	80	55	72 $\frac{1}{2}$
H. O. Shepard & Co. (printers), Chicago.....	72	85	64	82	62	55	70
Alfred Mudge & Son, Boston, Mass.....	60	80	70	86	72	50	69 $\frac{3}{4}$
Swinburne Printing Company, Minneapolis.....	46	75	50	82	70	55	68
Perry E. Kent, Utica, N. Y.....	50	40	59	74	98	85	67 $\frac{2}{3}$
John P. Smith, Rochester, N. Y.....	52	60	91	80	66	45	65 $\frac{2}{3}$
C. C. Bartgis & Bros., Baltimore, Md.....	54	55	64	74	64	50	60 $\frac{1}{2}$
Conrad Lutz, Burlington, Iowa.....	50	50	25	62	60	25	45 $\frac{1}{2}$

RECENT PATENTS.

The following list of patents pertaining to the printing interests is specially reported by Franklin H. Hough, solicitor of American and foreign patents, 925 F street N.-W., Washington, D. C., who will furnish copies of patents for 25 cents each:

ISSUE OF FEBRUARY 4, 1890.

- 420,765—Printing, lithographic. W. Brings, Freiburg, Baden, Germany.
 420,436—Printing machine. E. Carney and J. H. Dixon, Toronto, Canada.
 420,621—Printing machine, feeding mechanism for cylinder, C. B. Cottrell, Westerly, R. I.
 420,698—Printing surface. W. C. Robertson, New York, N. Y.

ISSUE OF FEBRUARY 11, 1890.

- 421,044—Type cleaner. A. T. Brown, Syracuse, N. Y.
 421,001—Type distributing machine. L. K. Johnson and A. A. Low, Brooklyn

ISSUE OF FEBRUARY 18, 1890.

- 421,617—Printers' galley. W. S. Rogers, Los Angeles, Cal.

ISSUE OF FEBRUARY 25, 1890.

- 421,929—Printers' block. G. Harbon, Englewood, Ill.
 422,206—Printing machine, cylinder. J. Hackett, Taunton, Mass.

ST. LOUIS NOTES.

The general state of the trade at the present time is very good and encouraging, and everything indicates that there will be a fine spring trade. We all hope the indications may be fulfilled. Collections are also very good.

The Continental Printing Company recently increased its capital stock from \$9,000 to \$20,000.

The old established firm of Sander & Eierman, doing business on Franklin avenue, has recently been dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. G. F. Sander continues the printing business and Mr. J. H. Eierman takes charge of the Excelsior Card and Advertising Company, both remaining at the old place of business.

Mr. C. H. Davis, for some years the treasurer of the Commercial Printing Company, has severed his connection with the firm, and, we understand, he will shortly enter the publishing business on a large scale. Mr. Freeguard became the purchaser of his partner's interest.

Most of the printing and binding firms who suffered in the fire of January are now in full running order again.

A few weeks ago a new daily was started in East St. Louis at the National Stock Yards, and devoted to the interests of the stock men. They have a complete plant run by steam power, a

gentleman long connected with live stock interests in Texas being the editor.

The Johann-Palmer Printing Company is now known as the Standard Printing Company, the change in the name having been made a few weeks ago.

The James Hogan Printing Company has removed from its location on Third street to 312 Elm street, where they have finer and more commodious quarters. Third street will now not seem to be itself without this firm in the location where it has been for so many years.

Mr. A. H. Frederick, formerly with Buxton & Skinner, is now one of the partners in the Frederick Printing Company, he having purchased the interest of Mr. Hesse in the firm.

Mr. J. West Goodwin, so well known as the editor of the *Sedalia Bazar*, is now rapidly convalescing under the care of the physicians and nurses of the Mullanphy Hospital, where he has been for a number of months since the operation was performed on his leg. We are pleased to note that he is now able to take carriage drives during fine weather. He has had a long and severe sickness.

The editorial office of the *Interstate Grocer* has been removed from 1006 Locust street to rooms in the American Central Building, Fifth and Locust streets.

The name of the Smith & Owens Printing Company has been changed to the Owens Printing Company. Mr. Smith has not been connected with the firm for some time.

Typographical Union No. 8 will hold its regular yearly election of officers on March 26. Mr. H. T. McMurtry is a candidate for president.

The writers employed on the different papers in the city have formed a society called "The Writer's Club," and officers and a board of managers have been elected, and soon they will adopt permanent quarters, regular meeting times, etc. The club promises to accomplish much good, and nearly every writer in the city is or will soon become a member.

THE PRINCESS.

TO ENTERTAIN THE TYPOTHETÆ.

In accordance with the vote of the Master Printers' Club, of Boston, the president, advised by the Executive Committee, has selected the following Committees for arranging to receive and entertain the fourth annual convention of the United Typothetæ of America, to be held in Boston, September 2, 3 and 4, 1890:

Executive Committee.—H. T. Rockwell, chairman; J. S. Cushing, A. J. Wright, R. S. Gardiner, H. O. Houghton, Jr., F. H. Mudge, Louis Barta, secretary; Samuel Usher, treasurer.

Committee on Finance.—George H. Ellis, chairman; Samuel Usher, C. H. Knight, H. O. Houghton, Jr., Frank Wood, W. E. Murdock, H. B. Dennison.

Committee on Reception.—C. E. Wentworth, chairman; J. W. Phinney, Fred Mills, James Keating, J. N. Smart, T. P. Nichols, C. M. Barrows, James W. McIndoe, C. J. Peters, W. S. Best, George E. Crosby, A. A. Blair, Daniel Gunn, Louis K. Brown.

Committee on Suburban Ride.—Henry N. Sawyer, chairman; H. G. Collins, Cyrus A. Page, William Walker, L. W. Rogers, E. B. Stillings, P. H. Foster.

Committee on Dinner.—R. S. Gardiner, chairman; A. J. Wright, H. C. Whitcomb, James Berwick, Louis Barta.

Committee on Excursion.—G. A. Churchill, chairman; S. J. Parkhill, B. Wilkins, W. J. Robinson, C. A. Pinkham, J. L. McIntosh, M. J. Kiley.

Committee on Printing and Badges.—Frank H. Mudge, chairman; F. H. Gilson, Thomas Todd, W. T. R. Marvin, C. W. Calkins.

MASTER PRINTERS' CLUB OF BOSTON.

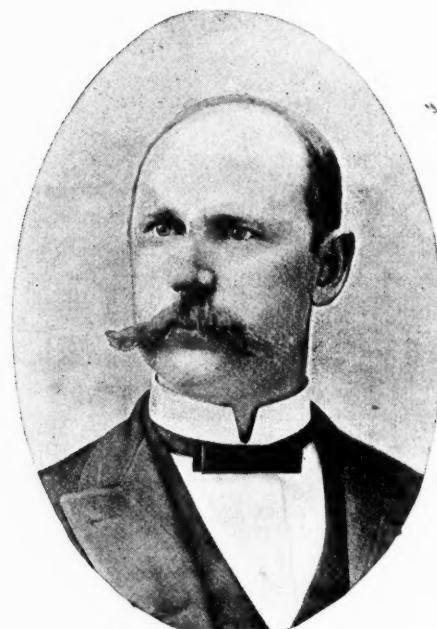
It not being convenient for the Master Printers of Boston to come together January 17, they had a Franklin celebration on the evening of February 19, and had as a general topic, "Lessons on the Life of Benjamin Franklin." Guests of the club were Hon. Alexander H. Rice, H. O. Houghton and Capt. W. H. Cundy.

At their business meeting preceding the banquet they formulated plans for the convention of the United Typothetæ, which is to be held in Boston, September 2, 3 and 4. Committees were appointed and duties defined to entertain the delegates and their friends. Considerable interest has already been shown by the master printers of Boston to do their very best toward having the delegates entertained in a right royal style while in that city.

OFFICERS OF THE ILLINOIS PRESS ASSOCIATION.



CHARLES W. WARNER, Third Vice-President.



THOMAS REES, First Vice-President.



E. B. FLETCHER, President.



J. M. PAGE, Secretary.



GEORGE M. TATHAM, Treasurer.

OFFICERS OF THE ILLINOIS PRESS ASSOCIATION.

E. B. FLETCHER,

The president-elect, one of the proprietors of the *Morris Herald*, is well known to our readers, and his connection with and work for the Illinois Press Association have been too often referred to in our columns to need recapitulation. Suffice it to say he is emphatically the right man in the right place. As his likeness proves, he grows better looking from day to day, and we expect his looks and administration will bear a striking resemblance to each other.

THOMAS REES,

First vice-president, was born in Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, May 13, 1850. His father was the late William Rees, a newspaper man of Pittsburgh. The family came West, settling in Keokuk, Iowa, in 1852 or 1853. The subject of this sketch was nine years of age when his father died, and commenced learning his trade by rolling behind a hand-press in his brother's office, at Keokuk, at the age of thirteen years, where he continued for six years. In 1869 he went to St. Joseph, Missouri, where he took the job of pressman on a daily morning paper, afterward working a while as engineer and pressman on the *Morning Herald*. In 1871 he turned his back on the printing business, and went to Nebraska to preempt land, but did not settle, and footed it back to railroads. In 1871 he returned to Keokuk and accepted a situation in the job department of the *Gate City* office, and after one year assumed charge of the pressroom of the office, filling the position of both day and night pressman, where he continued until 1876, when he joined in a partnership and purchased the daily and weekly *Keokuk Constitution*. Until this time the *Constitution* had been a very unprofitable paper, and had swallowed a great deal of money; but under the new firm it was a financial success. After the first year the firm of Smith, Clendenen & Rees was organized. Mr. Clendenen assumed editorial control, and Mr. Rees the business management, until 1881, when the *Illinois State Register*, of Springfield, Illinois, bankrupted, and was thrown upon the market. Negotiations were opened, and the *Keokuk Constitution* was sold at more than three times what had been paid for it and the *State Register* was purchased by the firm. Mr. Rees took the business management; the *Register* was enlarged and improved, and has been a success ever since. Owing to the death of the senior partner, and the appointment of Mr. Clendenen as postmaster, the Illinois State Register Company was organized with Thomas Rees as treasurer and manager, and he now manages in detail the business department, the job department, the editorial and newsrooms, besides being managing editor and writing the editorials himself. He is an all-around printer and newspaper man, and belongs to a family of printers who run offices in Springfield, Illinois, Keokuk, Iowa, Omaha, Nebraska, and St. Joseph, Missouri. He has devoted some attention to writing, having made tours through the battle-grounds of Virginia, Louisiana, and a trip through the great West, writing three series of interesting letters. He has also written some poetry for publication, and his speech in verse to the old settlers of Illinois was very favorably received. He has read original papers on advertising before the Illinois Press Association at several meetings, one of which was published in THE INLAND PRINTER, has been a member of the Executive Committee three years, was a delegate to the National Editorial Association at Detroit, is also a member of the Royal Arcanum, and of the Order of Elks, and Chairman of the Democratic City Committee of the City of Springfield.

CHARLES W. WARNER,

Third vice-president, editor and proprietor of the Hoopes-ton daily and weekly *Chronicle*, is conducting the only daily paper in the county outside of Danville. He is making it a newsy local sheet, pleasing to the people most concerned, and in connection therewith is building up a thriving job department. He is a gentleman enterprising and intelligent, an easy and forcible writer, and evidently possessed of the proper idea in connection with running a local paper. The interests of the people of this section are

held uppermost, and the *Chronicle* has become one of its indispensable institutions.

The first three years of the life of our subject were spent in Montgomery county, Indiana, where he was born January 24, 1857. In 1860 his parents removed to West Lebanon, in the same state, where they lived four years, then changed their residence to Ross-ville, in this county, and in this latter place Charles W. Warner completed his education by attendance at the High school. He subsequently taught school two terms in Champaign county, near Homer. Later he assumed the duties of deputy county clerk under John W. Dale, at Danville, and from there came to Hoopes-ton, in February, 1879, and became associated with the *Chronicle*, assisting in both the editorial and mechanical departments of the paper. With the exception of four months spent as a clerk in the state legislature during the session of the thirty-second general assembly, he remained in this capacity until July, 1882. He then leased the plant of the *Chronicle*, the daily then having been started only three months before. Its continuation was consequently an uncertainty.

Mr. Warner, however, renewed his lease from year to year, at the same time enlarging the circulation of the paper and introducing new facilities for the prosecution of jobwork. In 1887 he purchased the entire concern, and the prospect is that the *Chronicle* and its appurtenances will continue to prosper and grow strong. In addition to this business Mr. Warner is connected with the Illinois Canning Company, of which he has been secretary since its organization in 1887. In the Knights of Pythias he stands high, being the first commander of his lodge. He has had no political aspirations for himself, but labors vigorously in behalf of the republican party and is occasionally sent as a delegate to the various party conventions. His industry and good judgment are made serviceable in many respects in local affairs, both social and political. June 15, 1889, he was elected by his republican friends, patrons of the Hoopes-ton postoffice, to the office of postmaster. He was immediately appointed by President Harrison and now holds that position.

J. M. PAGE,

Secretary-elect, is editor and proprietor of the Jersey County *Democrat*, a native of Massachusetts, and was born May 20, 1845. He attended school for fourteen years, enlisted in the army, and was in five battles; then clerked in a store in St. Louis a year, and came to Jerseyville in April, 1866, an entire stranger, and with 25 cents in his pocket. He engaged himself to William Embley (now the noted architect, then a carpenter) for three years, to learn the carpenter's trade, at \$100 and board per year. Mr. Embley retiring from the carpenter business, he worked for N. F. Smith, Jr., whose foreman he was for nine years. He was chosen city marshal during the big strike in 1877, and was appointed to that position until 1880, when he resigned and bought the *Democrat* from J. I. McGready, who had been elected circuit clerk. Mr. Page was elected city clerk in 1881, and continued to hold that office till 1885. In 1875 he was elected alderman for the Second Ward, and in 1887 was elected mayor of Jerseyville, and in 1889 was reelected to that office. In 1885 he was appointed master-in-chancery of the Jersey County Circuit Court, which office he now holds. Mr. Page is one of Jerseyville's most respected citizens, and is deservedly popular with all classes.

GEORGE M. TATHAM,

Treasurer, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, October 27, 1836. His parents soon after moved to the then new county of Decatur, Indiana, where they remained fourteen years, and where he received most of his education in the village school. His father was a merchant, and he was brought up to that business, which he followed on his own account in Illinois after becoming of age. In this pursuit he was financially successful, but failing health induced him to abandon merchandizing and to locate on a few acres in the little city of Greenville, Illinois, where he has spent the last twenty years. Some three years after locating in Greenville he bought the office of the *Greenville Advocate* from

S. B. Hynes, who has since become the general freight agent of the Santa Fé railroad at Los Angeles.

Mr. Tatham has been publisher, editor and general manager of the *Advocate* more than sixteen years, and although not a printer, has been successful, having published the *Advocate* for some six years with twelve pages, pasted and cut, without co-öp. ads., and with 1,200 paid in advance subscribers. Has been treasurer of the Illinois Press Association eleven years, and a regular attendant at its meetings for the past fifteen years.

We hope to present Mr. Pinney's (second vice-president) likeness and sketch in our next issue.

OFFICERS OF WISCONSIN PRESS ASSOCIATION.

BYRON JOHN PRICE,

Who has been reelected president, is proprietor and manager of the Hudson *Star*, a large, able and influential sheet. He is a gentleman of splendid abilities, of a very kind and sympathetic nature, broad in his views, progressive in his ideas, and a man of unbounded energy. He has a far-reaching, sagacious mind, and this, tempered with good judgment, adds materially to a man of force and of power. He is a gentleman of ordinary size, courteous, quick, a thoroughly representative type of the profession, and very generally esteemed for his many most excellent qualities.

EDWIN HURLBUT,

First vice-president, is editor of the Wisconsin *Free Press*, a weekly newspaper published at Oconomowoc; a member of and formerly vice-president of the National Editorial Association, and a prominent member of the Wisconsin bar. He is also a member of the Wisconsin Consistory, is Circuit Court commissioner, and one of the representative men of the state. He was born in Newtown, Connecticut, October 10, 1818. After a somewhat varied experience in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, New York and Michigan, he settled in Oconomowoc, April, 1850, where he has been in the steady and successful study of the law for twenty-seven years, most of the time in the United States Court, as well as the Circuit and Supreme Courts of the state.

Colonel Hurlbut is known as a humanitarian, and in 1872 was appointed a delegate to the International Prison Congress, which met in London. Two years later he was a member of the National Prison Congress, held in St. Louis, and was made one of its trustees and put on the committee on criminal law reform. In 1875 he became a trustee of the National Prison Association of New York, and was placed on the committee on discharged convicts.

His paper is a large and ably conducted journal, and that he possesses the confidence of his fellow-citizens is proven by the positions of responsibility and trust with which he has been honored, both by the citizens of Oconomowoc and the officials of the state.

M. P. RINDLAUB

Was born near Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, February 15, 1838, and is what may appropriately be styled a self-made man, having received a common school education. He went to learn the printing trade when fourteen years of age in the Adams *Sentinel* office at Gettysburg, where he served an apprenticeship of four and a half years. After learning his trade he taught school for two winters, and spent the summer of 1857 in Johnstown, Pennsylvania, in the *Tribune* office. He came west in 1858, and located at Warren, Illinois. In 1859 he purchased the Warren (Ill.) *Independent* (now *Sentinel*) and published that paper until 1864, when he disposed of it to the present proprietor, Mr. H. C. Gann, afterward going to Lancaster, Wisconsin, to accept the position of foreman and assistant editor on the *Grant County Herald*, which he occupied till the spring of 1867, when he bought the *Grant County Witness*, which at that time was a small sheet with but few subscribers. He immediately set about improving the paper both from a mechanical and editorial standpoint, and has continued to do so until it has become the largest home printed newspaper in southwestern Wisconsin, and has the largest number of subscribers. What success he has achieved may be attributed to hard work.

Mr. Rindlaub is a member of the Executive Committee of the National Editorial Association; also chairman of the Executive Committee of the Wisconsin Press Association, and postmaster at Platteville.

JOHN R. DECKER

Was born in Chautauqua county, New York, in 1842. With his parents he came to Wisconsin in 1855. He entered the office of the Waupun *Times* as an apprentice at the age of seventeen, but desiring to secure a better knowledge of job printing than the office afforded, a year later found him with the venerable publisher and printer, Edward Beeson, at Fond du Lac, where he remained four years. From there he went to Milwaukee, working for a time in the *Sentinel* jobroom. In the spring of 1865 Mr. Decker returned to Waupun and took charge of the *Times*, then owned by Elder D. A. Wagner. On October 1, 1867, he bought the *Times* office. After one year's ownership he sold that paper, and, buying a complete new outfit, established the *Republican* at Columbus, which he has since conducted. Mr. Decker's particular forte is job printing, and he has an enviable reputation for fine work in that line.

He was appointed postmaster at Columbus in February of this year, a "plum" his friends think he has well earned by faithful service to his party without pecuniary reward heretofore.

The portrait and sketch of Fred W. Coon, secretary, will appear in the April issue.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

M. Quad, Sterling, Nebraska: Can music be printed with type, on a job press, and what will a font of music type cost, font large enough to print two pages 10 by 12.

Answer.—Music can be printed with type on a job press. The cost of a font of music type such as you desire can be obtained by writing to MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan, Philadelphia. Our advice to you, however, would be to send to H. S. Bigelow, 113 Adams street, Chicago, music printer, for what you need, as the cost attendant on the purchase of a font of music type to print two pages 10 by 12 inches would be altogether out of proportion for the return made.

H. S. & R. K., Cheyenne, Wyoming: Please decide the following wager: 1. J. R. K. claims that the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* font of nonpareil is the fattest in America. 2. H. S. claims that the Cincinnati *Gazette* type is fatter than that of the *Globe-Democrat*, the loser to pay \$5.

Answer.—The nonpareil used on the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* is fatter than the nonpareil used on the Cincinnati *Commercial-Gazette*. Whether it is the fattest in America is a question we are not prepared to answer.

PERSONAL.

We acknowledge calls from the following gentlemen during the past month: Henry Chatterton, Rapid City, South Dakota; Henry Johnson, president Johnson Peerless Works, New York; F. Meisel, superintendent The Kidder Press Manufacturing Company, Boston, Massachusetts; J. A. St. John, Central Type-foundry, St. Louis.

THE PAGE TYPESETTING MACHINE.

The Page typesetting machine is finally done. The cost has been about \$500,000, of which Mark Twain has spent \$100,000. He is now the principal owner. It is proposed to form a joint stock company for the construction of the machines on an economical scale. This plant and working capital will cost about \$1,000,000. When it is ready, machines can be turned out in quantities at a cost of a little less than \$6,000 each, then selling for \$12,000. There are 1,800 parts, and the whole apparatus is constructed with the utmost delicacy and exactitude. The machine, in the hands of a skilled operator, will set from forty to forty-five thousand ems a day, justifying and distributing the matter. It is about eighteen feet long and about nine feet high in the center.—*American Bookmaker*.

OFFICERS OF THE WISCONSIN PRESS ASSOCIATION.



BYRON JOHN PRICE, President.



M. P. RINDLAUB, Chairman Executive Committee.



EDWIN HURLBUT, First Vice-President.



J. R. DECKER, Treasurer.

CHICAGO NOTES.

JOHN MCGOVERN, a well known Chicago journalist, is writing a novel for *Belford's Magazine*.

It is claimed that there are more fast compositors now working on the Chicago *Herald* than on any paper in the country.

THE Goes Lithographic Company, of Chicago, has been incorporated to do a general lithographing business; capital, \$75,000.

BLOMGREN BROS. have been incorporated at Chicago; capital, \$100,000. The incorporators are Claus G. Blomgren, Oscar N. Blomgren and John Soderberg.

C. A. VAUGHAN, of the firm of Pitkin & Vaughan, has been appointed western agent for Sigmund Ullman, importer of German printing inks and bronze powders.

EDWARD A. BLAKE, formerly connected with C. B. Cottrell & Sons, has associated himself with C. Potter, Jr. & Co., New York, with headquarters 12-14 Spruce street, New York.

THE Chicago Illustrated Magazine Company has been incorporated at Chicago, by J. L. Gould, Harry Geahegan and J. B. Muir, to publish a monthly magazine; capital stock \$100,000.

THE Suburban Newspaper Company has been incorporated at Chicago, to publish newspapers and to do a general printing business; capital, \$50,000; incorporators, H. W. Grannis, Waite Bliven and C. E. Bliven.

At the recent annual meeting of the J. W. Butler Paper Company the old board of directors were reelected, who afterward reelected the present officers, who have made this company one of the most prosperous in the country.

MARSHALL FIELD & Co., the well-known wholesale dry goods merchants of this city, have a paper department connected with their business, and in carpet felt lining, it is said, are able to make lower prices than the regular paper jobber.

DANIEL J. IDE, a compositor formerly employed on the Chicago *Tribune*, died of consumption at Tiffin, Ohio (the residence of his parents), on Wednesday, March 12, aged twenty-four years. A beautiful floral tribute was forwarded by his old associates.

THE Chicago *Herald* recently put on a new dress—minion, nonpareil and agate—and maintains the proud position it has occupied for some time—the handsomest daily newspaper in the United States. This is saying a good deal, but it is absolutely true.

MR. JONES, recently employed on the *Daily News*, started a few days ago, with seven compositors, for Spokane Falls, Washington, where a new daily is shortly to be started. Mr. Johnston, formerly real estate editor of the *Tribune*, will be one of its conductors, and Mr. Jones will assume the foremanship. May success attend their efforts.

At a meeting of Chicago Printing Pressmen's Union, No. 3, held on Saturday evening, March 1, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, B. Nolan; vice-president, F. Bush; financial secretary, M. Knowles; recording secretary, M. Ford; treasurer, H. Wendorf. J. H. Bowman was also elected delegate to Atlanta.

WE acknowledge the receipt of a newly issued price list and printers' purchasing guide, of 544 pages, showing specimens of printing type, borders, ornaments, etc., manufactured by Marder, Luse & Co., 139-141 Monroe street, Chicago, all the material used on which are made on the American system of interchangeable type bodies. It is artistically gotten up and handsomely printed.

A BILL was filed in the Superior Court, February 26, by C. Potter, Jr., H. W. Fish and J. M. Tittsworth, of the firm of C. Potter, Jr. & Co., to wind up the business of the Garden City Typefoundry, located at 338, 340 and 342 Dearborn street. The bill alleged that the plaintiffs were creditors of the typefoundry for \$11,237.88, evidenced by ten promissory notes, of which three for \$2,024.57 are past due. The officers of the defendant company, it was alleged, were unable to pay any portion of this

amount, and the company claimed to be insolvent. Fred A. Helmer, of 152 Dearborn street, was subsequently appointed receiver.

As will be seen by reference to our advertising pages, Mr. Charles Moore, formerly the Chicago representative of George H. Morrill & Co., has connected himself with the well known firm of J. H. Bonnell & Co., 419 Dearborn street, where he will at all times be pleased to see his old friends and the many customers of the firm. As heretofore, all orders will be promptly filled under his immediate supervision.

WE acknowledge the receipt of the handsomely printed convention proceedings of the "American Institute of Architects, the Western Association of Architects and Consolidation of the American Institute and the Western Association," held in Cincinnati, November 20 and 21, 1889. It consists of 124 pages, and is from the *Inland Architect* press. Typographically it is perfect, and the presswork is all that could be desired.

WE direct the attention of the trade to the advertisement of P. Aug. Rosen & Co., in our business directory, manufacturers of type cases, printers' furniture, brass galleys, cabinets, bookbinders' press boards, etc., now located at 243 and 245 Wells street, formerly of 54 and 56 West Washington street. The material turned out by this firm is highly recommended, while all orders are executed with promptness and dispatch.

H. O. SHEPARD & Co., the well-known printers and binders, have purchased the five-story and basement building 212 and 214 Monroe street, for \$180,000. It has a frontage of 45 and a depth of 190 feet, and is one of the most substantial structures in the city. It is the intention of the firm to move in thereto as soon as the lease of the building it now occupies expires. We tender our congratulations on this substantial evidence of its prosperity.

THE election of officers of Typographical Union No. 16 occurs March 26. The following are the candidates, so far as we have been able to ascertain: For president: Albert H. Brown, W. S. Timblin. For secretary-treasurer: William McEvoy, Charles T. Gould, Edward Langston. For recording secretary: George Knott. For sergeant-at-arms: Hillman H. Carey, William H. Koelkebeck. For delegates: John Canty, Charles W. Kates, Frank A. Kidd, John Harding, James Griffon, Gus Bilger, Jacob A. Van Duzer, Victor B. Williams.

R. R. DONNELLEY & SONS, printers, located at 140-146 Monroe street, failed on the 5th inst., with liabilities then estimated at \$100,000, but which have since assumed much larger proportions, and assets, which, if disposed of at forced sale, will not probably realize more than twenty-five per cent of the liabilities. The failure was precipitated by Frank E. Dresser, who obtained a judgment for \$640.75. Later in the day other judgments came in, and a creditor's bill was presented asking for the appointment of a receiver. It appears that August 20, 1889, R. R. Donnelley & Sons executed a chattel mortgage amounting to \$76,000 upon all of their property, in favor of John T. Richards, a lawyer who acted as trustee for George Russell and others of New York. But over and above this indebtedness the following judgments, among others, have been entered against the firm: Poland Paper Company, \$4,470.34; Jessup & Moore Paper Company, \$1,525; Fort Dearborn Electrotype Company, \$1,163.32; R. H. Donnelley, \$3,469.36; N. A. Donnelley, \$13,222.91; R. R. Donnelley, \$8,890.55; W. D. Wilson Printing Ink Company, \$760.25; Bradner Smith & Company, \$1,338.55. Judge Collins, to whom the first application for a receiver was made, granted an injunction restraining the defendants from turning over the property of the firm to any one for the time being. In the meantime Judge Shepard, on a bill filed by Cratty Brothers, and a sheriff who appeared for the Poland Company, appointed Charles R. Murray as receiver, which appointment, however, was made without the knowledge or consent of the other judgment creditors, who bitterly opposed such action. On Saturday, March 8, an agreement was reached between the judgment, mortgage and unsecured creditors whereby E. A. Filkins was made sole receiver for all parties interested. This gentleman then

took possession of the establishment, under instructions from the court to complete all outstanding contracts and continue the business until further orders. Immediately following the settlement John T. Richards began suit for \$100,000 against Sheriff Matson, Alfred C. Cox and Walter B. Conkey, on the plea that as the sheriff took possession of the plant on an execution in favor of Cox and others, that he (Richards) feels that he is in danger of losing the benefit of the mortgage. Thus the matter stands. The prevailing opinion seems to be that if the holders of the \$76,000 mortgage will act in an honorable manner to the unsecured creditors, the firm will be allowed to resume business, and may eventually pay off its indebtedness, whereas if the mortgage is foreclosed the party or parties doing so will get left.

NEWSPAPER GOSSIP.

Time and *Munsey's Weekly* have been consolidated.

THE *Local News*, Montgomery, Alabama, has suspended publication.

MISS W. A. DROMGOOLE is now publisher of the Nashville (Tenn.) *Journal*.

THE Huntsville (Ala.) *Independent* will be issued as a daily and weekly hereafter.

THE Portland (Oregon) *News*, daily and weekly, suspended publication January 12.

A NEW organ of the colored race has been started in New York called the *National Eye*.

THE Pittsburgh *Leader* has donned a new dress and its appearance is materially improved.

INCLUDING the Finnish papers, there are now fifteen papers published in Ashtabula, Ohio.

THE Denver *Times* is now printing a Sunday morning edition in connection with the regular daily.

A NEW daily newspaper, the *Evening Herald*, has been established at Goldsboro, North Carolina.

BIRMINGHAM (Alabama) is to have a new morning paper, called the *News*, with a capital of \$100,000.

THE *Herald* is the name of an eight-column four-page weekly, published at Edinburg, Pennsylvania.

THE *New England Fireside* has been sold to Porter & Potter, publishers of the *Yankee Blade*, Boston.

MR. LEWIS P. THAYER has succeeded Mr. William F. Scott in the ownership of the Barre (Vt.) *Enterprise*.

THE Seattle (Washington) daily *Evening Press* has a Goss perfecting press which will cost over \$17,000.

A NEW Southern monthly magazine called the *Confederate Veteran* has made its appearance at Atlanta, Georgia.

THE *Union Printer*, organ of the union printers on the Pacific coast, has changed its name to the *Pacific Union Printer*.

THE newspaper writers of St. Louis have organized a press club. Florence J. White, of the *Post-Dispatch* has been elected president.

THE Washington *Typo*, a small monthly, has recently been established at Seattle. It is devoted to the interests of the printing craft.

THE *Weekly Independent* is a new five-column four-page paper recently established at Norfolk, Virginia. A. B. Rawlett is publisher.

THE *Newsdealer and Stationer* is the name of an interesting twenty-page paper published in Brooklyn and devoted to the interests of the trade.

W. P. HUNTINGTON has proven that Keene, New Hampshire, is able to support a daily paper, his bright, newsy sheet having been published for about a year.

A NEW commercial magazine is to be published as a monthly in Boston under the title of *Three Americas*. John W. Ryckman and

William V. Christie will be the editors, and propose to direct the magazine into the industrial field, covering the subject of Pan-American commerce.

A NEW daily democratic paper will soon appear at Bridgeton, New Jersey. It will be managed by A. L. Lanning and John B. Clementine, editor of the *Chronicle*.

THE Kankakee (Ill.) *Gazette*, published by Charles Holt & Sons, is one of the best conducted and most neatly printed country journals to be found in the United States.

THE *New Capitol* is the name of a very neatly gotten up and printed six-column eight-page weekly published at Ocala, Florida, by the Brick City Printing Company. T. W. Harris is manager.

THE Times Newspaper Company has been incorporated at Worcester, Massachusetts, with a capital of \$10,000, for the purpose of publishing the daily and weekly *Times*. J. R. Bartlett is president.

THE *Newsdealer* is a new monthly magazine of twenty-four pages, devoted to the book, periodical and stationery interests. It is published at San Francisco by Warren Elbridge Price. Price \$1 per year.

A NEW daily paper is about to be started in Rockford, Illinois, to represent the interests of the east side of the river. Several business men are interested in the enterprise. It will be started about April 1.

SEVERAL enterprising women have organized a corporation in New York City for the purpose of doing a general printing and publishing business. They have started a paper called the *Business Woman's Journal*.

THE San Francisco *Daily Report* of February 24 says: "The *Report* congratulates Chicago and the American people that Chicago has won the World's Fair. Chicago was the *Report's* choice from the first."

Straight Tips is the name of a new monthly journal of thirty-two pages, devoted to the interests of bookbinders, published in Buffalo, New York, and edited by H. B. Buddenburg. It is neatly gotten up, and is ably edited. Success to it.

THE new weekly, the *Illustrated American*, is being printed by the firm of J. J. Little & Co. It is a large quarto in size and contains twenty-four pages. It is the intention of the publishers to introduce very largely colored plates after the fashion of the *Paris Illustré*.

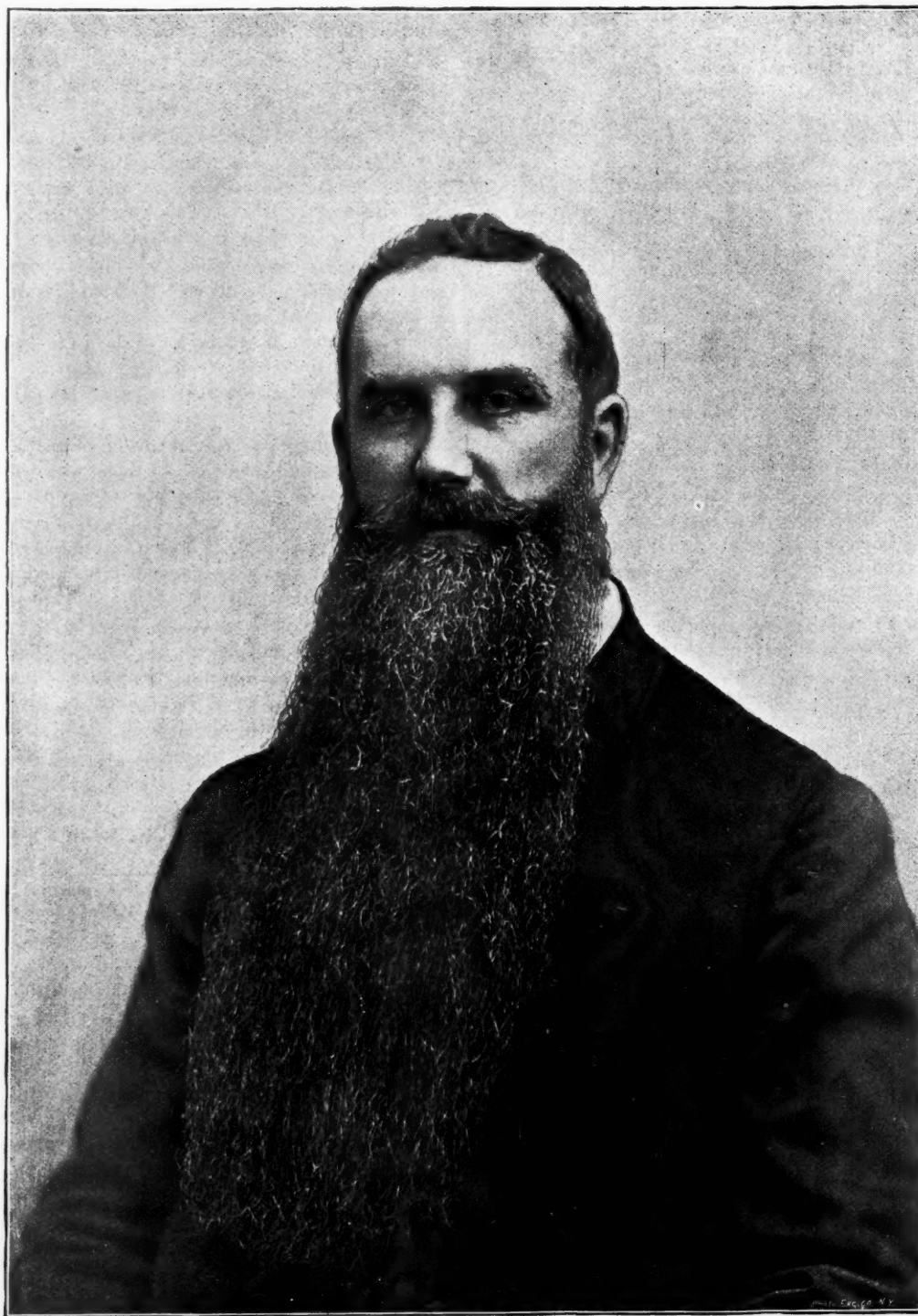
POSTAGE STAMPS — HOW PREPARED.

As soon as they emerge from the hydraulic press, postage stamps are gummed. The paste is made from clear starch, or rather its dextrine, which is acted upon chemically and then boiled, forming a clear, smooth, slightly sweet mixture. Each sheet of stamps is taken separately, placed upon a flat board, and its edges covered with a light metal frame. Then the paste is smeared on with a large whitewash brush, and the sheet is laid between two wire racks and placed on a pile with others to dry. Great care is taken in the manufacture of this paste, which is perfectly harmless. This gratifying fact has been conclusively proved by an analysis recently made by an eminent chemist. After the gumming, another pressing in the hydraulic press follows. Then another counting—in fact, stamps are counted no less than thirteen times during the process of manufacture. The sheets are then cut in half, each portion containing one hundred stamps, this being done by girls with ordinary hand shears. Next follows the perforation, which is performed by machinery. The perforations are first made in a perpendicular line, and afterwards in a horizontal line. Another pressing follows—this time to get rid of the raised edges on the back of the stamps made by the dies, and this ends the manufacture. A separate apartment is devoted to the packing and sending off the stamps to different postoffices. It will be seen by this account that any absurd rumor concerning the poisonous or unclean properties of postage stamps is utterly without foundation.—*United States Paper Maker*.

MR. WALTER SCOTT.

It is with pleasure that we are enabled to place before our readers the portrait of a gentleman whose name is familiar to every printer in the United States, Mr. Walter Scott. Blessed with great genius, tireless energy, indomitable perseverance and

in several printing offices, and was for many years foreman of the pressrooms of the *Inter Ocean*. In 1872 he commenced to make inventions in printing machinery. His mechanical skill and thorough knowledge of the requirements of the printing office enabled him to produce economical and labor-saving machinery which was eagerly sought after by the appreciative printer.



administrative ability, he has succeeded in building up what is now the largest and most progressive printing press manufacturing establishment in the world.

Mr. Scott was born in Scotland on May 22, 1844. He was educated at the Ayr Academy, studied theoretical and applied mechanics, and learned the machinist trade. He came to the United States in 1869 and settled in Chicago. He was employed

Among his inventions at that time was the printing from a web, pasting, cutting and folding, so as to produce a newspaper with the leaves cut in book form at one operation; also a new rotary web printing and folding machine which produced 30,000 copies per hour. The demand for Mr. Scott's improved machines became so great that extensive arrangements were made to manufacture them. Each new invention, however, created more

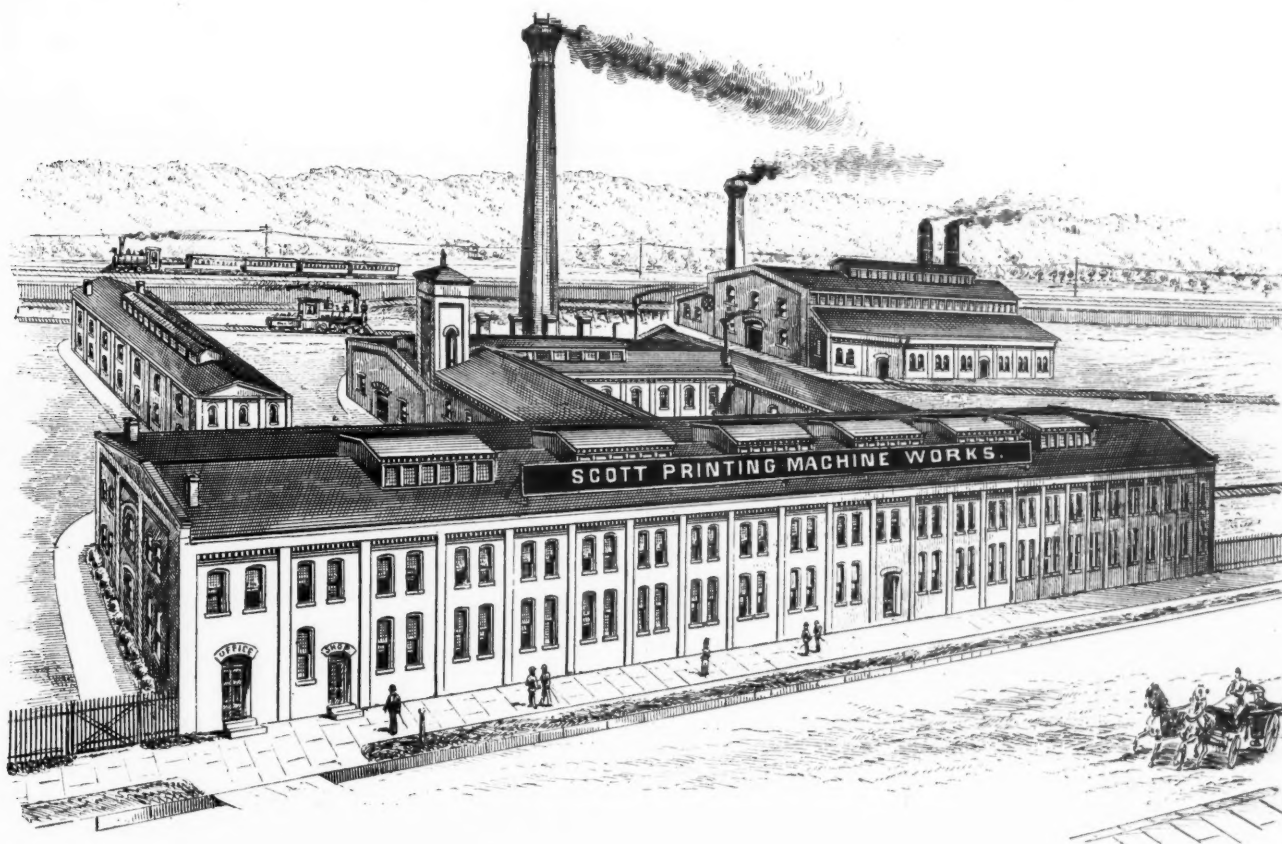
demand for machines, so that in 1884 it was found necessary to erect extensive and commodious works at Plainfield, New Jersey, a cut and description of which will be found below.

Messrs. Walter Scott & Co. now make no less than 117 different kinds and sizes of printing machines, ranging from a small cylinder press to a large book and newspaper machine costing \$40,000 and capable of printing, pasting, cutting and folding 96,000 eight-page papers per hour; besides many other machines and appliances connected with printing. The many improvements, excellent construction and convenience of the Scott presses have given them a reputation for speed, quality of work and durability.

Mr. Scott is now devoting special attention to adapting the perfecting press to fine printing, and predicts that in a very few

hold about one thousand five hundred tons of coal. There are also 1,800 feet of narrow gauge railroad, connected by turn-tables, leading through the buildings and yards to convey materials to the proper places during the process of manufacture. The main building is 350 by 62 feet, two stories; tool room, 40 by 15 feet, two stories; smith shops, 80 by 30 feet; engine room, 45 by 30 feet; boiler room, 30 by 30 feet; foundry, 130 by 80 feet; storehouse, 35 by 12 feet; storehouse, 100 by 12 feet; pattern storage, three floors, 100 by 50 feet, and other buildings. The area of floor space is over 78,000 square feet. The buildings are beautifully lighted up by 25 arc and 400 incandescent electric lights, the dynamos of which are placed in the engine room.

During our visit to the foundry the molten metal was being



years all illustrated magazines and books having large circulations will be printed by the rotary web perfecting presses, and those of less circulation on flat-bed perfecting presses, in both instances producing the books folded at one operation. Mr. Scott has constructed several machines of both kinds, which are now in successful operation. He has also overcome the difficulty of making curved electro plates, by means of a very simple machine which bends the plates, after they are cast and shaved flat, into the suitable curve, without the least injury to the face of the plate.

THE SCOTT PRINTING MACHINE WORKS.

This extensive manufactory is situated on South avenue, between Richmond and Berckman streets, and adjacent to the Central Railroad of New Jersey, in the city of Plainfield. The works occupy five acres, are connected with the Central Railroad by a siding, and 1,700 feet of rails are laid through the yards to the various buildings. Opposite the works the Central Railroad is elevated 12 feet. Mr. Scott has taken advantage of this circumstance by making a large embankment opposite the foundry on the same level, and also level with the changing floor of the cupola. On this embankment is stored all coal and iron used in the foundry. The rails then run over 150 feet of trestle work, where the steam and smiths' coal is dumped. This dump will

poured into the molds. The melted iron runs out of the cupola into huge ladles constructed with gearing so that they can be tipped over in order to pour out the metal. A monster crane, which runs on rails 20 feet overhead, picks up the ladle with four tons of iron in it and takes it to the mold. This crane is a wonder in itself. It is capable of raising ten tons and placing it anywhere in the whole length of the building. It is operated by a man who sits in a cage and travels with it. By pulling levers he can run up or down, along, across any or all of them at one time and at two speeds. The power is supplied from the machine shop by means of a wire rope. The motive power used is a 200-horse power engine of the Corliss style. The fly-wheel of the engine weighs six tons. The belt wheel is 12 feet in diameter and 30 inches wide. The engine is supplied with steam by two large steel tubular boilers, the chimney to which is 100 feet high, with 42-inch flue. The cap is of cast-iron, 9 feet wide, and weighs 2,400 pounds.

There are upward of 1,300 feet of line shafting, from 2 inches to 5½ inches in diameter. There are numerous countershafts and hundreds of belt pulleys, ranging in size from 6 inches to 72 inches in diameter and thirty-inch face. The machine shop is equipped with the latest improved tools. The planers, ranging in size from 20 inches wide by 5 feet long to 84 inches wide by 20 feet long, are placed on one side of the room. On the other side are placed the

large lathes from 26-inch to 72-inch swing, and boring, turning mills, etc. These large tools project or are placed underneath an overhead traveling crane, so that the pieces to be operated upon by them can be lifted from the tramway and placed into the tools.

The erecting floors are fitted up with overhead rails, with power hoists, in such a manner that heavy pieces can be taken from the tram cars and placed in position by machinery. There are many special tools and appliances, some of which are very ingenious and generally automatic in their operations. We will not attempt to describe them, as no description, however good, could convey a correct idea of their various workings. The pattern-making department is fully equipped with tools suitable for the work. The smiths' shop is well and conveniently arranged, having all the modern appliances, including steam drop and power hammers, one of which is capable of striking a blow of 4,000 pounds.

The factory and its equipments are the most complete of anything we have ever seen in this line of manufacture, and we understand it is the largest exclusively devoted to the manufacture of printing and kindred machinery in the United States, over one hundred and fifty machines being in process of construction at one time.

TRADE NEWS.

C. S. NICHOLS, publisher of the *Times*, Salt Lake City, Utah, has sold out.

THE Krebs Lithographic Company, of Cincinnati, has gone out of business.

HOIDGE BROTHERS, printers and publishers, Stouffville, Ontario, have sold out.

JOHN F. WOODS, printer, Massachusetts, has removed to Marlboro, same state.

E. N. CARVER has succeeded O. M. Richardson in the printing business at Canton, Maine.

W. A. CHAPMAN, printer, St. James, Minnesota, has been succeeded by Lilla M. Chapman.

THE firm of Greenwood & Souther, printers, Minneapolis, Minnesota, has been dissolved.

THE Standard Printing Company, Omaha, is the name of the firm which succeeds DeVere & Walley.

W. H. KISTLER & Co., Denver, Colorado, have added new machinery and new type to their establishment.

WHEAT & PFIZENMAYER is the name of a new printing firm located at 157-159 William street, New York.

THE Electric Printing and Publishing Company, Rochester, New York, has been incorporated; capital stock, \$15,000.

DOMECK & CRUMBAUGH, printers, Louisville, Kentucky, have dissolved partnership. Mr. Domeck will continue the business.

FARNUM & ELLICKSON, printers, Madison, Minnesota, have dissolved partnership. S. E. Farnum will continue the business.

THE Republican Company has been incorporated at Rockford, Illinois, to do a general publishing and printing business. Capital \$7,000.

COHN & ORMSBY have opened a job office at No. 11 Geary street, San Francisco, with new material and good prospects of success.

THE Connecticut Home Printing Company has removed its plant from Willimantic to Hartford, and largely increased its facilities for job printing.

SWOPE & TAYLOR, printers, Portland, Oregon, have dissolved partnership. The business, however, will be continued under the name of E. A. Swope & Co.

HORACE A. TAYLOR, United States Railway Commissioner, has purchased from Mrs. David Atwood the entire *State Journal* plant of Madison, Wisconsin, the consideration being \$60,000. The plant includes the daily, semi-weekly and weekly papers, with an

extensive book concern and a half interest in the *State Journal* building, a three-story structure on Washington avenue.

GEORGE H. KENDALL has been appointed receiver for the Photogravure Company, New York. The assets are stated to be \$140,000; liabilities, \$170,000.

THEODORE HARRIS, T. T. Eaton, W. B. Harvey and others, Louisville, Kentucky, have organized the Baptist Publishing House, to publish books. The capital stock is \$100,000.

THE firm of Fleming, Brewster & Alley, art printers, of New York, has dissolved partnership. Mr. C. K. Alley continues the business, with Mr. George F. Taylor as the very efficient superintendent.

THE E. N. Baker Printing and Publishing Company, of Denver, Colorado, has been incorporated to publish the *Colorado Exchange Journal* and do a general printing, publishing, engraving and electrotyping business.

THE firm of Smith & Ferl, printers, Denver, has been dissolved by mutual consent. The stock, type, presses and business have been sold to the Smiths-Brooks Printing Company of that city, which will carry on the business of the old firm.

WE are pleased to announce that owing to an increase of business, Mr. Carl Schraubstadter, Jr., 303 North Third street, St. Louis, manufacturer of the Star engraving plates, has been compelled to rent another building, which he is now fitting up.

THE firm of Lawton, Havens & Burnap, stationers and printers, Kansas City, Missouri, has been dissolved by mutual consent, Joseph D. Havens retiring. The business will be continued by William A. Lawton and Frank P. Burnap, under the style of Lawton & Burnap.

E. E. DARROW, power printer and stationer, having outgrown his present quarters at No. 20 Green street, New York, will "go south" five doors, to the spacious building corner of Green and Pearl streets, which is being enlarged and remodeled to accommodate the demands of a growing business.

THE Hinds-Ketchum Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$250,000. The principal office of the company will be at Brooklyn, New York, with branch offices in Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and St. Louis. The business will be that of printing labels, showcards, bookbinding, etc.

J. E. RAMSEY, for the past ten years secretary of the Moss Engraving Company, and for three years previous with the Photo-Engraving Company of New York, has organized the Ramsey Engraving Company, for the manufacture of photo-engraved plates of the finest quality in both line and half-tone work.

PAPER TRADE ITEMS.

A PAPER mill is projected at Carrabelle, Florida.

A NEW pulp mill has been completed at Carrollton, Georgia.

IT is reported that a paper mill is to be built at Chattanooga, Tennessee.

EFFORTS are being made to establish a paper mill at San Marco, Texas.

THE Gebhard Paper Company, Detroit, Michigan, has made an assignment.

THE Commonwealth Mill, Kalamazoo, Michigan, will not, it is said, again be started up.

THE question of a paper mill at Dallas, Texas, is being discussed, and is among the probabilities in the near future.

A PAPER mill to cost \$100,000 is being erected at Arkalaw, Kansas. It will manufacture paper from sugar cane chips.

A NEW company, with a capital of \$200,000, has been organized to operate the Dupont paper mills at Louisville, Kentucky.

WORK on the mills at Kimberly, Wisconsin, is progressing rapidly, and sulphite will soon be produced there in large quantities.

THE Fisk Paper Company was recently organized at Hinsdale, New Hampshire. The company has a paid-up capital of \$50,000.

THE Buena Vista Paper Manufacturing Company, Buena Vista, Virginia, expects to start up its pulp and paper mills by May 1.

THE Stockton Paper Mills Company has been incorporated in Camden, New Jersey. The capital is \$100,000, of which \$84,000 is paid up.

THE Westmoreland Paper Company, of West Newton, Pennsylvania, has recently been awarded a government contract for five hundred tons of paper.

THE Peoria (Ill.) *Herald* says that a large syndicate is at work trying to buy up the straw wrapping mills in the West. Prices are said to have been named for a number of them.

THE George R. Dickinson Paper Company has decided to open up a paper warehouse in St. Louis, for the disposal of its product and other lines of papers that it may hereafter decide to handle.

F. H. RICHMOND & CO., paper dealers, Providence, Rhode Island, made an assignment, February 18, to John F. Simmons, Abington, Massachusetts. The firm formerly did a large wholesale business.

DANIEL D. TOMKINS, paper merchant, 135 Chambers street, New York, has assigned to Dunnelle Van Schaick. The schedules show liabilities of \$31,117.45, nominal assets of \$12,237.95, and actual assets, \$9,873.94.

It is stated that D. I. Callahan, agent of an English syndicate at Appleton, Wisconsin, has completed a deal for the purchase of the paper mills of the Fox River Valley Company. The purchase price will be about \$6,000,000.

At a recent meeting of the manufacturers of light wrapping papers, at Albany, New York, it was stated by the representatives of mills present that all were running without profit. Overproduction is the evil against which they have to contend.

GEORGE C. FISK, paper manufacturer, Hinsdale, New Hampshire, has been succeeded by the Fisk Paper Company, with a capital stock of \$50,000. The directors of the company are: G. C. Fisk, president; C. B. Hopkins, agent, and C. A. Fisk.

J. L. COKER, J. L. Coker, Jr., and C. J. Woodworth have incorporated the Carolina Fiber Company, at Hartsville, South Carolina, to manufacture wood fiber, chemical and mechanical wood pulp, paper stock and paper. The capital stock is \$70,000.

THE Badger Paper Company, of Kaukauna, Wisconsin, has recently contracted to furnish the San Francisco *Examiner* with 300,000 to 350,000 pounds of paper per month. This is without doubt one of the largest standing orders held by any paper manufacturing firm in the Fox River Valley.

JAMES A. WATERHOUSE has bought the interest of Henry Lightner in the paper and paper stock business of T. E. C. Wheeler & Co., Peoria, Illinois. A stock company is to be formed under the style of the Wheeler Paper and Paper Stock Company, with officers as follows: James A. Waterhouse, president; Frank Cantelo, vice-president; and Fred G. Cantelo, secretary.

A STRAW which shows which way the wind blows is this: An Australian purchaser of paper has been looking about among the American mills and dealers, with orders in his pocket for 225 tons of super book paper, 225 tons machine finished and 2,000 tons of print. He has formerly bought in England, but finds that he can purchase same quality here lower than there. The paper is to be used on trade publications.

THE following is the amount of paper required by the public printer at Washington for this year, as specified in the published proposals: 65,000 reams of book paper, Class A; 20,000 reams book paper, Class B; 3,400 reams writing paper; 1,200 reams cover paper; 100,000 pounds plate paper; 100,000 pounds map paper; 50,000 pounds of wood cut paper; 50,000 pounds of double coated chromo lithographic paper; 800 reams manila paper; 1,000 reams tissue paper; 70,000 pounds glazed bond paper; 8,000 pounds of artificial parchment; 2,000 pounds of parchment deed paper, and 1,815,000 sheets of cardboard.

OF INTEREST TO THE CRAFT.

NEW YORK Typographical Union will send four delegates to Atlanta.

SEVERAL of the small job offices in St. Louis have recently been unionized.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 6, of New York, has over 4,000 members. The London printers' union has 6,000.

OWING to the crowded state of our columns "Review of Specimens Received" is unavoidably left over till next issue.

GRAND RAPIDS TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION will carry on the election of its delegate under the Australian system of voting.

TOLEDO (Ohio) TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, No. 63, has succeeded in increasing the price of composition 5 cents per 1,000 ems on newspapers.

THE Pittsburgh *Leader* recently put on three more cases, and now runs more regulars than any paper in that city. Forty cases are on regularly.

THE printing business in Newark, New Jersey, is almost at a standstill, business men saying that they cannot remember the time when business was so dull.

PARTIES desirous of securing the services of a good all-around printer and qualified proofreader, both in German and English, can do so by addressing editor INLAND PRINTER.

T. F. MAHONEY, of Boston, president of the International Printing Pressmen's Union, spent a day or two in New York on business of the International Printing Pressmen's Union.

At a meeting of Albany Typographical Union, No. 4, held on Friday, February 21, a series of resolutions, protesting against the contract for printing at Sing Sing prison, was unanimously adopted.

SOME Philadelphia firms have their typesetting done in Reading, Harrisburg, Lancaster, etc., at from 25 to 30 cents per 1,000 ems, and from \$8 to \$12 for week work. Part of the business directory is being set in Reading.

PHOTOGRAPH copies of the portraits of the delegates to the International Printing Pressmen's Union convention, New York, October 8, 9 and 10, 1889, can be obtained by addressing T. J. Hawkins, 535 East Eighty-second street, New York.

J. FEUDNER, of Rushville, Indiana, has just issued a useful little pamphlet of 28 pages, under the caption of "Useful Wrinkles and Labor-Saving Methods in Pamphlet Binding." It is well worth reading, and contains a mass of valuable information.

LEGISLATIVE printing at the state capital of Maryland has not assumed large proportions as yet. Formerly, when this work fell into the hands of a resident printer of Annapolis, non-union men were employed. All that is changed now, a union having been formed in the town about two years ago. Applicants for a "sit" on state work, if they would be successful, must show cards.

THE annual reception and ball given by Typographical Union No. 6, on Tuesday evening, March 4, was a grand success. Mr. David Kells was chairman of the reception committee, and performed his duties in an eminently satisfactory manner. Thanks for invitation to be present.

THE Printing Pressmen's Union, No. 8, Boston, Massachusetts, has elected the following officers: President, W. W. P. Dow; vice-president, T. Crowley; treasurer, T. V. Corrie; corresponding and financial secretary, H. J. Dillon; recording secretary, B. Caddigan; trustees, E. V. Highman, R. Montgomery, J. W. Bonnell, N. B. Raymond and J. Reiley; sergeant-at-arms, A. G. McCullough.

THE following pressmen's unions have already been chartered by the International Printing Pressmen's Union: Toronto, No. 10; Troy, No. 22; Albany, No. 23; Buffalo, No. 27; Louisville, No. 28; Topeka, No. 35; the Adams and Cylinder Association, No. 51, of New York; Montreal, No. 52, and Boston, No. 8. Omaha, No. 32, has voted to surrender their International Typographical Union charter and apply for one to the International Printing Pressmen's Union. The same is true of Denver, No. 40.

A number of other pressmen's unions are on the eve of applying for charters, and those interested in the success of the International Printing Pressmen's Union feel elated with the prospects.

THE ninth anniversary of the organization of the St. John (N. B.) Typographical Union was celebrated on Saturday, March 1, by the members holding a supper at the Hawarden Hotel, to which between fifty and sixty members, with invited guests, did ample justice. The occasion was enlivened with toast and song. Among those who took a prominent part was the respected correspondent of THE INLAND PRINTER, Mr. H. E. Codner.

A VALUED correspondent, under date of January 23, writes as follows: "Having observed in last INLAND PRINTER an article headed 'Tints over type work' allow me to say that it is a very easy thing to do, and years ago I found a way of doing it easily and quickly. By mail you will receive a specimen of what I mean. Whether type or a specimen matters not." The specimen referred to received, and fully justifies the claim of our correspondent.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

Atchison, Kan.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, time; job printers, per week, \$15. Although not rushing so much as last month, work holds out well, especially in bookrooms. Our union contributes \$35 to the Home Fund from our Franklin ball, which is good for twenty-seven members. We congratulate you on the fair of 1892, and hope to shake hands about that time.

Austin, Texas.—State of trade, very good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$20. Plenty of subs on morning papers. Work in state printing office good, eighteen men being employed; two more will be put on in a few days.

Baltimore, Md.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, \$16.20. Directory will end in a week, throwing out about twenty men. Too many printers in town for the amount of work to be done.

Bay City, Mich.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 30 and 32 cents; evening papers, 28 and 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$12. The proprietors of the evening *Press* and morning *Tribune* gave a voluntary raise of 2 cents per 1,000 recently, which makes things a little better now than recently.

Charleston, S. C.—State of trade, dull; prospects, poor; composition on morning papers, 37½ cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$17. Printers should keep away from Charleston.

Cheyenne, Wyo.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, \$21. Since the first of the year work has been good, but too many printers to do it. At present the only work being done in job offices is for the territorial legislature.

Columbia, S. C.—State of trade, only fair; prospects, not very encouraging; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, \$15 per week, for nine hours; job printers, per week, \$18 and \$20. Being for Chicago, first and last, as the site for the World's Fair, I sincerely hope that the "Flower of the West" will acquit herself most nobly. "Only a print, nothing more."

Columbus, Ohio.—State of trade, good; prospects, brightening; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 33½ cents; bookwork, per week, \$14; job printers, per week, \$14. All "regulars" at work; sufficient number of printers in city for demand. However, subs and tourists now in city are "catching on" as often as they seem to desire.

Des Moines, Iowa.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 33 cents; evening papers, 28 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. Work has been very fair, with the town crowded with printers.

Duluth, Minn.—State of trade, first-class; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$17. Work is good in every branch of the trade now, and there is not too many men in town; in fact a few more good printers could get employment.

Fort Wayne, Ind.—State of trade, fair; prospects, not very encouraging; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 28 cents; bookwork, \$13.50; job printers, per week, \$13.50. Mr. Lew Melsheimer, of the *Sentinel* news room, treated the boys to a big surprise recently, by (after laying off for several weeks) introducing Miss Laura Anderson as his wife, she formerly having worked in the *Indiana Farmer* room. The force, as well as all acquaintances, wish him success.

Galveston, Tex.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 42 cents; evening papers, per week, \$20; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, \$20. A few printers can do well, but prospects are uncertain. Everything hinges on result of the deep harbor appropriation.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—State of trade, good; prospects, also good; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, \$14 per week; job printers, per week, \$14. Proprietors are wearing smiles now-a-days, and so is the "hungry sub." Work has been good the past month, and the future promises well.

Hamilton, Ont.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 32 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$11 (60 hours). Two evening papers, *Times* and *Herald*; one morning paper, *Spectator*. The latter will in the near future discard its 4-page blanket size and appear as an 8-page six-column sheet.

Harrisburg, Pa.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; book and job printers, per week, \$12. Nearly all the printers in the city are now at work. The introduction of two Thorne typesetting machines into the state printing office has put a slight "damper" on the employes of that establishment.

Houston, Tex.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$18. The daily *Post* comes into the union today, which will give work to about twenty-five good printers. Supply about equal to the demand.

Indianapolis, Ind.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 38 cents; evening papers, 36 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$16.50.

Jackson, Mich.—State of trade, very fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 27 cents; bookwork, \$12 per week, or 27 cents; job printers, per week, \$12. The *Saturday Evening Star* has conformed to the demands of the union, and is again a union office.

Jacksonville, Fla.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 33 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 33 cents; job printers, per week, \$16 to \$18. J. Peter King, of Chicago, died in this city the first of February. There was a change of foremanship of a printers' protective paper here last month. It was impossible to ring in a union man. We number twenty-five.

Kansas City.—State of trade, fair; prospects, a little better; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 37½ cents; job printers, per week, \$17. Nothing seems to have come of the demand of some of the job offices for a reduction in the weekly scale from \$17 to \$15, except that those receiving over the scale have been cut down to it.

Keokuk, Iowa.—State of trade, dull; prospects, not very bright; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 26 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$12. Work is dull in both the newspaper and job offices. Typographical Union, No. 68, donated \$13 to the Printers' Home at its last meeting.

Knoxville, Tenn.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$14. Work is pretty good, but plenty to do the work. *Daily Journal's* new dress of minion is on the road, and will soon be here.

Lincoln, Neb.—State of trade, fair; prospects, not good; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 33 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. The town is overrun with subs at present.

Logansport, Ind.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 28 cents; evening papers, 23 cents; job printers, per week, \$12. The *Daily Journal* has quit using telegraph plates and is setting up the telegraph, thereby adding two cases, and still other improvements are in vogue. At the union meeting, March 2, the *Daily Reporter* was declared unfair. Work in job offices a little slack at present.

London, Ont.—State of trade, good; prospects, not so bright; composition on morning papers, 28 cents; evening papers, 28 cents; bookwork, per week, \$9; job printers, per week, \$9 to \$10. No. 133 has lost one of its non-resident members in the person of H. D. Lee, editor and proprietor of the *Fort William Journal*, who died February 27. "General," as he was commonly called, was a good, jovial fellow, and a good union man, being president of No. 133 at one time.

Los Angeles, Cal.—State of trade, bad; prospects, worse; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening papers, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, \$18 and \$20. The town is overcrowded with idle printers.

Milwaukee, Wis.—State of trade, dull; prospects, very bad; composition on morning papers, 38 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$14, up. The St. Paul railroad work goes to Chicago May 1, which will injure the business here very much, as several firms do little else.

Minneapolis, Minn.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 42 cents; evening papers, 37 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$16. Business rather dull. Plenty of men to do the work.

Montreal, P. Q.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, continued dullness; composition on morning papers, 32 cents; evening papers, 28 and 30 cents; bookwork, 28 cents or \$10 per week; job printers, per week, \$10 to \$11. Number of men in town more than required. Ten discharged from *Gazette* jobroom on account of slackness. "Peregrinators please pass precincts," is our request. Our jobrooms should be busy now. But —!

New Haven, Conn.—State of trade, still dull; prospects, cannot predict; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork

35 and 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. No. 47, at its February meeting, voted to open the "closed" offices. This has become necessary from the number of "tourists" coming this way, although they have sufficient information from the different labor papers to "steer clear." What the result will be time alone will tell. Election of officers March 26.

New Westminster, B. C.—State of trade, dull; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening papers, 45 cents; bookwork, \$21; job printers, per week, \$21. Have been organized two months. There are two papers, dailies, morning and evening, and two job offices. Our union comprises twelve members. One is union, and other will shortly be. We live in hope.

Ogden, Utah.—State of trade, very good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening papers, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, \$18 to \$21. The trouble with the job office of W. W. Browning & Co. has resulted in the office being closed to union men. The subs are fairly well employed, but have enough to fill demand.

Ottawa, Ont.—State of trade, fair; prospects, uncertain; composition on morning papers, 36½ cents; evening papers, 33¼ cents; bookwork, 33¼ cents; job printers, per week, \$12. Parliament being in session here makes business pretty good just now, but there is every prospect of a big exodus of printers from here in the spring, as it is impossible to employ so many after the rush of the session is over.

Peoria, Ill.—State of trade, not very brisk; prospects, not very encouraging; composition on morning papers, 36 cents; evening papers, 33 cents; bookwork, 38 cents; job printers, per week, \$18 to \$21. Work here has only been fair by "spurts"; subs get in an occasional day, but there are plenty here for all demands.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 42½ cents; evening papers, 37½ cents; bookwork, 37½ cents; job printers, per week, \$16. There is considerable talk of asking for an advance to 45 cents and 42½ cents on the daily papers. Officers for the ensuing year were nominated on the 3d instant. There are seven candidates for the delegateship. John Flannigan, one of the most widely known printers of this city, died on Sunday, 2d instant. No. 7 has voted a 10-cent assessment to assist the American Federation in its effort to secure the eight-hour system. There is another countenance to greet the agent of THE INLAND PRINTER upon his arrival home at the end of his day's work. John Colfax Adams is the name of the late arrival. Oscar is pleased, to say the least. The *Leader* has put on a new press. The *Dispatch* and *Times* have purchased new buildings for their publications.

Quebec.—State of trade, very good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 25 cents; job printers, per week, \$8 and \$10. Work at present is so brisk that there is not an idle compositor to be found in the city. The same activity prevails in the other branches of the trade.

Richmond, Va.—State of trade, not so good as last month; prospects, not bright; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$16 to \$20. The legislature having adjourned, work is getting slack. Some of the offices are putting off hands. Would advise printers not to come this way.

Rome, N. Y.—State of trade, "so-so"; prospects, fair; composition on evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, \$9 to \$12. Work is commencing to pick up somewhat, and our jobrooms will soon have all they can conveniently handle.

Savannah, Ga.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 37½ cents; evening papers, 32 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$15 and \$18. February meeting new officers elected: President, W. H. H. Young; vice-president, Terence Nugent; reading clerk, W. V. Brady; financial secretary, Sam J. Callahan; treasurer, Dave L. Christian; sergeant-at-arms, Frank Cullom.

Sioux City, Iowa.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$14 and \$16. Business here at present, very fair on newspaper work; in the jobrooms it is very dull for this time of the year. The town is also oversupplied with subs.

Springfield, Ohio.—State of trade, good; prospects, for the present, fair; composition on morning papers, 33¼ cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$13.50. O. R. Ashley, formerly of Chicago, is now foreman of the *Republican-Times* jobroom. The past season is said to have been an unusually good one for job offices.

St. Catharines, Ont.—State of trade, dull; prospects, poor; composition on evening papers, bookwork and job printers, per week, \$10. Two weeks ago the *Journal* declared that hereafter their office would be run as "non-union," and locked out their printers. This leaves the *Gazette*, *Star* and *Journal* non-union offices, rendering Sherwood's job office the only union shop in the city.

St. John, N. B.—State of trade, same as last month; prospects, bright; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, \$10 per week; bookwork, 28 cents; job printers, per week, \$10. Trade has not changed much, if any, the past two or three months. I expect to send you some subscribers in a short time.

Syracuse, N. Y.—State of trade, barely fair; prospects, uncertain; composition on morning papers, 32 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$14. New Catholic weekly starts up in

about ten days, managed by Philip Lyons, ex-foreman Albany *Express*. Book and job offices very dull and surplus of subs on newspapers.

Topeka, Kan.—State of trade, dull; prospects, encouraging; composition on morning papers, 33¼ cents; evening papers, 28¼ cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. Phalanx has stopped on morning paper, the *Capital*. Ten men have been laid off at one job shop, five at another and eight put on at another.

Toronto, Ont.—State of trade, quiet; prospects, small; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 28 cents; bookwork, 33¼ cents; job printers, per week, \$11 (54 hours). The president, William B. Prescott, received the unanimous nomination for delegate to Atlanta. A two-delegate vote was defeated.

Utica, N. Y.—State of trade, continues good; prospects, encouraging; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 31½ cents; bookwork, 31½ cents; job printers, per week, \$12.50. The *Daily Press* has discarded its old dress and made its appearance recently arrayed in a brand new outfit, which has made a decided improvement in its make-up. Comparatively few tourists have visited us the past winter, which is somewhat surprising, inasmuch as Syracuse, which is only fifty miles distant, has, at times, been overrun with transients. Accept congratulations on securing World's Fair. Your enterprise has won the prize and cast a gloom over our state, but we will get even by sending our entire population to Chicago in 1892, thereby taxing your hospitality.

Vancouver, B. C.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening papers, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, \$21; pressmen's wages, per week, \$21; foreman, per week, \$24. Tourists coming here without cards will not be recognized, as this is a strictly card town.

Victoria, B. C.—State of trade, good; prospects, good for two months; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening papers, 45 cents; bookwork and job printers, per week, \$21. Local legislature being in session here now gives subs steady work for at least six weeks or two months, when they will have to depend on the papers for work.

Wheeling, W. Va.—State of trade, not very brisk; prospects, dubious; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$15.

Wichita, Kan.—State of trade, improving; prospects, very fair; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. Work is picking up a little now, and in the jobrooms for the last week has been very good. The *Eagle* is getting a new dress and there is talk of more cases.

Winnipeg, Man.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 37½ cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 37½ and 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$16 and \$18. Subs have been scarce; one or two good men could find steady work here for two or three months.

Worcester, Mass.—State of trade, everybody working; prospects, uncertain; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 33¼ cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$10 to \$15, average about \$12. A new enterprise made its initial appearance this month—the *Worcester Light*—very neat in appearance; devoted to society doings; published weekly; eight pages, pamphlet form.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

EVIDENCE that the printers of this country are wide awake and are watching every opportunity to advance themselves and their business is shown by the enormous sale of Weatherly's new book, "The Young Job Printer." Such a meritorious work deserves a large circulation, and whoever reads it must be benefited. There are many new things in it that make the book instructive and useful to all printers. It is a handsome piece of work and worth double the price. Send 50 cents to Farmer, Little & Co., 154 Monroe street, Chicago, or Golding & Co., 183 Fort Hill Square, Boston, Massachusetts.

NOTICE is hereby given that the co-partnership heretofore existing between Frederick L. Hurlbutt, George E. Matthews, Robert E. Pollock and Charles R. Wilber, under the firm name of "The Buffalo Printing Ink Works," has this day been dissolved, by mutual consent, by the retirement of the said Charles R. Wilber from said firm, and that the business heretofore carried on by said firm will be continued by the remaining members, under the same firm name, to whom all demands against said former firm may be presented for payment.

F. L. HURLBUTT,
GEORGE E. MATTHEWS,
R. E. POLLOCK,
CHARLES R. WILBER.

Buffalo, February 11, 1890.

Vick's "Floral Guide" is far the best of all our botanical monthlies and is justly regarded as well nigh indispensable by every genuine lover of flowers. The colored plates published in each number are remarkable for their beauty and accuracy, and are alone worth the price of subscription. James Vick, Rochester, New York.

THE Dickinson Typefoundry, of Boston, Massachusetts, show three specimen pages of their excellent faces of type in this issue. The "Grady" series is a useful letter, somewhat resembling Reubens; the "French Elzevir No. 1," and the "Elzevir Italic" speak for themselves. Take a look at these pages, and when ready to buy be sure and order of the reliable Dickinson.

NOTICE in our want column the advertisement signed "H. & F." This is an opportunity it will pay to investigate. The paper referred to is the *Herald*, of Morris, Illinois, which has been published fifteen years, has good circulation and large advertising patronage. The owners are desirous of disposing of the paper at once, and will refuse no reasonable offer. Job office in connection. Write for full particulars.

A NEW GAUGE PIN.

Many different styles of gauge pins have been invented for use on job printing presses, but it seems to have been left to the inventor of the "Detroit" Safety Adjustable Gauge Pin to combine the three points essential to a successfully operating pin, namely, absolute safety, accuracy, and rapid adjustability. The cut is about actual size,



but a better idea of its construction and operation can be had by reference to their advertisement on another page.

The inventor, Charles H. Brown, of Detroit, Michigan, has been for several years in charge of the printing department of the largest printing and binding establishment in the state, and he claims his observations have convinced him that there is no place in a printing office where so much valuable time is lost as in operating the old-style gauge pins. To overcome this great loss of time in his own department he invented the "Detroit," which worked so satisfactorily that he concluded to make application for patents covering its different points of advantage and to manufacture them for the market.

Mr. Brown has entered into a co-partnership with George S. Hammond, of the well-known firm of Winn & Hammond, printers and binders of Detroit; the firm name is Charles H. Brown & Co., and their address, 156 Wayne street, Detroit, Michigan. They solicit correspondence with dealers and agents wishing to handle their goods, to whom they promise liberal discounts and other inducements.

A VALUABLE WORK FOR PRINTERS.

We have recently received the advance sheets, a work of 128 pages, 6 $\frac{7}{8}$ by 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches, "The Cost of Stock," by C. G. Burgoyne, 146 Centre street, New York, to be placed on the market April 1, which is worth ten times its price, not only to every estimate maker, but to every employing printer—\$1 per copy. It contains, among other features, 960 tables, which deal with all weights of paper from 8 to 120 pounds to the ream of both 480 and 500 sheets. A glance at the proper table will show the exact cost of the stock, using paper of any weight, size or price, that is contained in any job of 500 to 100,000 copies, thus doing away with the tedious process of first determining the number of whole sheets required, and then reducing them to reams and quires, and then applying the price per ream. For example: It is desired to know the cost of 100,000 copies, 9 to the sheet, out of 28 pound (480 sheets to the ream) paper. Under the heading of "28 pound," in the index, find 9 to the sheet, which directs to page 31. Here, under the heading of "28 pound, 9 to the sheet," the weight is given as 648 $\frac{4}{7}$ pounds (calculated as 649 pounds), which,

multiplied by the selling price per pound of the paper, gives at a glance the information desired, the cost of the stock. In the same line with the weight it will also be found that the amount required is 23 reams 2 quires and 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ sheets to produce 100,000 copies. In order to arrive at the amount of presswork, if printed 9 to the sheet, it then becomes necessary to refer to the table headed "Number of Impressions Necessary to Print," which tells that it takes 11,112 impressions, thus doing away with the necessity for any figuring. A work of such scope and value really needs no recommendation. It commends itself. Our advice is to every practical printer in the United States, "Send \$1 to the address given for the work referred to, and it will be the cheapest dollar you ever invested." See advertisement, page 577.

THE CLEVELAND GORDON PRESS.

The well-known Thorp-Gordon Press Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, has been succeeded by the Cleveland Gordon Press Company, who will continue to manufacture the celebrated Thorp-Gordon Press under the name of the Cleveland Gordon Press, at the old stand, 71 to 73 Ontario street. M. H. Bronson, the president of the company, has determined to push the sale of the "Cleveland Gordon" more than ever, and the material used in the manufacture of the press, the general workmanship, and all points wherein it has attained such popularity, will be kept up to standard. The patented improvements used on this press, and on no other, make it superior in many respects. Full particulars relative to these and other good points, will be found by reference to the advertisement on the last page of this issue.

THE NEW GOLDING JOBBER.

With characteristic enterprise Messrs. Golding & Co., of Boston, Massachusetts, have produced, and now have ready for the market, a larger size of the well-known Golding jobber, measuring 15 by 21 inches inside chase, which they call their No. 9. It is made on the same principle as the other sizes, the only changes being those rendered necessary by the increased size and weight of the machine. No words of praise are needed to add to the reputation of the Golding jobber. It stands unrivaled as a rapid-running, well-built, perfectly balanced machine. The new No. 9 will fill a want long felt, as many demands have been made upon Messrs. Golding & Co. for this size, and we predict a large sale for it. Write for full particulars. Notice the advertisement on another page.

PRANG'S EASTER CARDS AND NOVELTIES.

Again L. Prang & Co. are before the public with an extensive line of elegant Easter goods, which surpasses, if that is possible, all their previous efforts. Especially noticeable in them is their thoroughly American character, being made from designs by American artists, with text by American authors, and solely reproduced and made in this country. Flowers and spring blossoms as well as little children are the subjects prevalent in the Easter cards and novelties, the latter mostly with hand decorated mounts and in other dainty make-ups. In small Easter booklets a very large assortment is shown, prices running from 6 to 40 cents.

PRINTING INKS.

In the selection and use of printing inks the greatest care and attention is required by the printer. The firm to whom the order is given must have facilities for prompt execution, use good material in the production of the different grades and colors, and have competent and experienced workmen to carefully guard every detail of manufacture. They must be able to compete in price with any others and still maintain the quality, as this is essential to the success of every class of printing. Among the foremost producers, and a firm that guarantees satisfaction, is the Buffalo Printing Ink Works.

THE LIGHTNING "DISPATCH."

The Babcock Printing Press Manufacturing Company, not content with the laurels it has won as a builder of fine presses, has just produced a new claimant for honor, a cut of which appears in connection with this article.

This new press is called the "Dispatch," presumably from the rapidity with which it turns out printed sheets. It is presented by the company for the consideration of news and job printers particularly, as a "short run" printing press, built for rapidity of work on dailies and plain bookwork. It is the fastest flat-bed press built, and will run easily as fast as it can be fed. It is built very heavy, every part being constructed with the design of standing the wear and strain of rapid work without any damage to it. They range in size from those that will accommodate a seven-column folio, or four-column quarto, to others large enough for an eight-column quarto. All are furnished with their tapeless sheet delivery, positive slider mechanism, reversing mechanism,

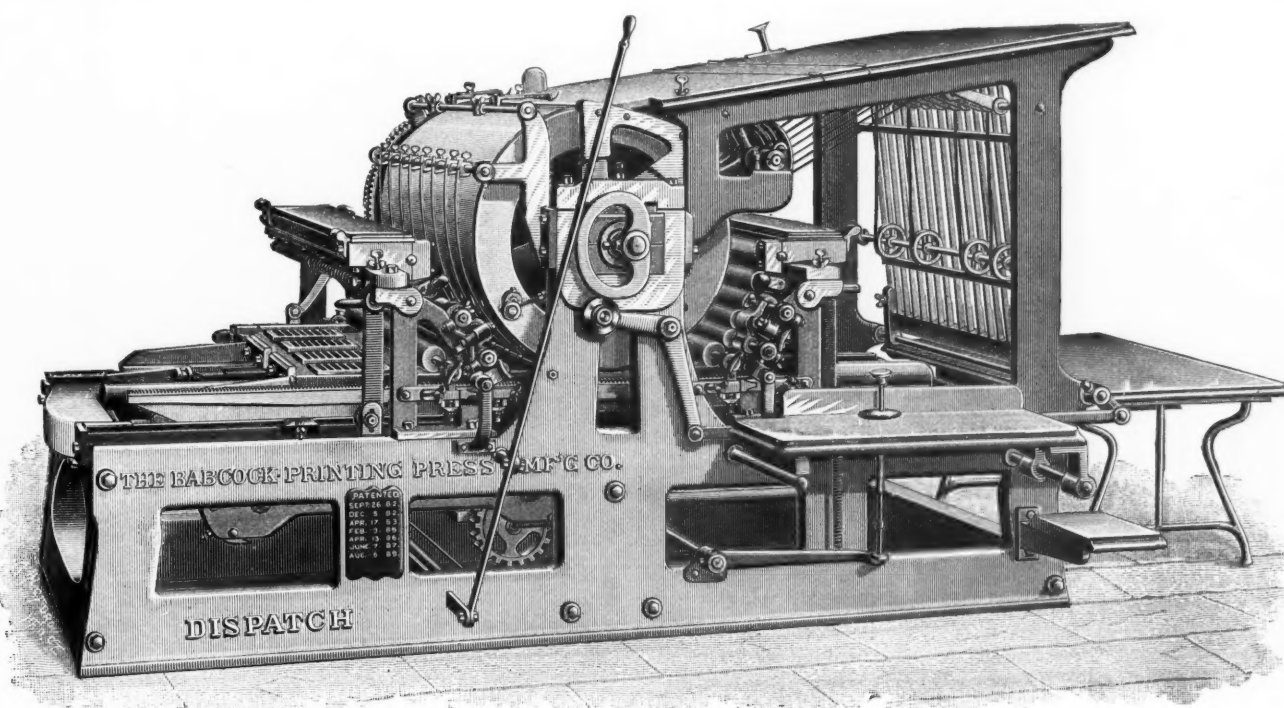
which cushions the bed nicely at a high rate of speed. It is built very heavy, and of very best materials.

The sheets come out behind on stationary tapes, similar to two-cylinder presses, and are delivered in rear by fly. The cylinder is somewhat larger than a two revolution. The new gripper motion cannot be heard one foot from the grippers. The machine is handsome, and it works perfectly.

The Advocate Printing Company, of Newark, Ohio, has one of the six-column quarto "Dispatch" presses, of which it spoke, October 21, 1889, as follows:

"We must say that we are delighted with it. We would not exchange it for any press of similar price we ever saw; for it surpasses them all in all desirable points of excellence.

"In the first place—and that really covers all the other 'places'—the 'Dispatch' is splendidly built, and of the best materials by the best of workmen. Every part is accurate and true. The result is perfection. Although a large press, and run at a high rate of speed, it does not require much power, and runs



adjustable bearers, accurately adjustable feed and side guides, feeder's platform with stairs, steam fixtures, etc.

The regular guaranteed speed, per hour, of these machines is as follows: Five-column quarto, 3,100; six-column quarto, 2,800; seven-column quarto, 2,500; eight-column quarto, 2,200.

DESCRIPTIVE.

The press has two fountains, high up, before and after the cylinder. The bed travels only far enough to give the impression, and then returns. That part of the form that fails to get ink on the forward movement of the bed, gets it on the return. The form rollers are raised by a simple device before the bed returns, so that the rollers are not on the form at point of reversing, thus avoiding any tendency to fill or slur at that point. By using two fountains about one-third of the travel of the bed is saved, and as the speed of a press is limited by the travel of the bed, this makes of it the fastest single-cylinder press ever constructed. The rack is but a trifle longer than the type matter. The reversing pinion, or "star" wheel, is made large enough so one revolution of it gives the travel of the bed, and obviates the big cog in the center of the rack. A universal joint, one foot across, gives great strength. The air chambers are from 20 to 24 inches long,

as smoothly as a sewing machine. There is no perceptible jar or noise.

"While giving a beautiful impression, the chief point of excellence with the 'Dispatch,' perhaps, is the high rate of speed of which it is capable. By means of the double fountain, one at each side of the cylinder, the bed travels a much shorter distance than in other presses, and thereby gains greatly in speed. Indeed, the speed of the press seems to be limited practically by the ability of the feeder to supply the sheets."

Under date of February 28, 1890, the Advocate Company write Barnhart Bros. & Spindler, the General Western Agents, as follows:

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to yours we have to say that we are simply in love with the "Dispatch" press made by Babcock. We have heard all the objections raised by other manufacturers, but they are fallacious. The short run of the bed of the "Dispatch" press is a revolution in the make of all presses of the kind. The bed not having to run so far, does not have to run so fast, and the great momentum is saved. We run our press at 2,500 per hour with perfect ease, and use only one feeder. Of course, it takes a good feeder to run the press at that speed. We have run ours at 2,750 per hour. Now, as a drum-cylinder press is the best for making ready and going to press quickly, the "Dispatch" press, giving the speed it does, is certainly the best press that has yet been made for an afternoon daily paper of 2,000 to 4,000 circulation.

A BARGAIN—Steam job office, established over ten years, for sale. English and German types, borders, etc., late styles; two platen presses, cutters, engine and all appliances. Invoices at \$3,000. Has a good unsolicited run of custom work. Address "M. O. S.," care INLAND PRINTER.

"AMERICAN PRINTERS' SPECIMEN EXCHANGE," Vol. I, \$3.50; Vol. II, \$5; Vol. III, \$3. Unbound copies at half price. One complete copy "International Exchange," Vol. VII, 350 sheets, to highest offer over \$10 before April 1. Must close out balance of extra copies, and if you cannot afford bound copy send for sheets. You cannot regret the investment. ED. H. McCLURE, Buffalo, N. Y.

FOREMAN WANTED—We would like to correspond with some reliable, experienced printer to take charge of a job printing office in the east, on a weekly salary and percentage in the profits, or buy an interest. Address "M," care of INLAND PRINTER.

FOR EMPLOYING PRINTERS—The most practical reference book for the printing house desk is "Printers' Calculations." It shows at a glance the value of stock, and also of time consumed on any job. Nothing like it has yet appeared. Price \$1.00. BURDETTE COMPANY, Burlington, Iowa.

FOR SALE—A well-equipped, medium-sized job office, doing a nice business, in one of the principal cities of Ohio. Good reason for selling. A good chance for printer with small capital. Address "MEDIUM GORDON," care INLAND PRINTER.

FOR SALE—One of the best weekly papers in the State of Illinois; republican in politics. Office furnished with new engine, new Campbell and "Challenge" presses; new job type. Everything complete for business. No opposition in county. Circulation of paper, 1,500; big advertising patronage. Address "H. & F.," care INLAND PRINTER.

FOR SALE—11 by 16 and 8 by 12 Peerless press, 7 by 11 Gordon, 23-inch Peerless cutter, complete steamfixtures, ninety-five fonts type, etc. Make an offer for all or part. Address RICHARD GARNETT, Room 30, 204 Dearborn street, Chicago.

MAN of ten years' experience as order clerk (taking in work and estimating on book and job printing, blank work and lithographing) desires position. Address THOMAS FERRIS, 126 Greenwich avenue, New York City.

PRESSES FOR SALE—A Cottrell & Sons two revolution, with front sheet delivery, bed 38 by 55; Hoe double cylinder, bed 35 by 51; Cottrell & Sons drum cylinder, bed 40 by 60. The above presses are modern build, with all improvements, and equal to new in condition and appearance. Trade or cash. EWING BROS. & CO., 50 Oliver street, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—Position as general manager or superintendent in a first-class printing or publishing establishment by one thoroughly qualified. Address "P. P. P.," care of INLAND PRINTER.

WANTED—Situation by a good practical all-around printer; thirteen years' experience. Good reference or recommendation. Address, "EUREKA," care Hotel Duncan, Burlington, Iowa.

WANTED—Steady situation by an experienced pressman. Address "J. M.," care INLAND PRINTER.

WANTED—The Inland Printer Co. will pay 25 cents apiece for numbers 2, 4, 5, 10 and 12 o. Volume I, if in good condition, to anyone sending them to this office, or will credit the amount on subscription, if preferred.

WANTED—The address of every printer needing the only practical stereotype outfit in the market. Valuable information furnished. Address M. J. HUGHES, inventor and manufacturer, 18 Spruce street, New York.

WANTED—The Inland Printer Co. desires to obtain fifteen or twenty copies of No. 4 of Vol. III of THE INLAND PRINTER to complete sets for binding, and will pay 25 cents per copy for same. Send them on if you can spare any.

WANTED—To trade first-class manufacturing stock for established republican weekly paper in thriving town of over 5,000 inhabitants in any northern state west of Pennsylvania. Address "K. H.," care of INLAND PRINTER.

COUNTING MACHINES.



Send for Circular and Prices to

W. N. DURANT,
Milwaukee, Wis.

THE BATHRICK ELECTRIC DISSIPATOR.

FULLY WARRANTED.

Overcomes all difficulty from Electricity while printing in any weather and with any paper. Send for Circular.

J. H. BUNNELL & CO., Sole Agts.,
106-108 Liberty St., NEW YORK.

THE S. K. WHITE

Paging & Numbering Machines

With Automatic Serial Alphabet Attachment

Superior in Mechanical Construction and without a competitor.

For Blank Book Makers

Thumb screw Repeaters, etc.

For all Job Printing where consecutive, alternate or repeated numbering is required.

Earl B. Smith, Proprietor, 215 Dearborn St. Room 702 CHICAGO, Illinois.

ILLUSTRATED · ADVERTISING · ATTRACTS · ATTENTION ·

STEVENSON & MORRIS
ENGRAVING & LITHOGRAPHING CO.
24 CHANDLER ST. NEW YORK

WE FURNISH CUTS FOR
ALL ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES,
AND KEEP PROMISES.

ELECTRO-TINT
ENGRAVING CO.

ENGRAVINGS IN
HALF-TONE
ETCHED ON
COPPER DIRECT FROM
PHOTOGRAPHS.
WASH-DRAWINGS
720 CHESTNUT ST.
PHILA. PA.

DESIGNING
& REPRODUCTION
OF ALL KINDS.

SEND FOR SPECIMENS AND ESTIMATES.
PROMPTNESS ASSURED.

GUARANTEED TO SAVE THEIR PRICE ON ONE 5,000 RUN.

THE "DETROIT" SAFETY ADJUSTABLE GAUGE PIN.

(PATENT APPLIED FOR.)

A glance at this will convince progressive printers and pressmen of the usefulness and time-saving qualities of the "Detroit." To those who do not catch on to its operation, we will explain: The pins are forced into the tympan to the elbow (B); a slight pressure over the toe-calk (D) makes it absolutely immovable;



Fig. 1.

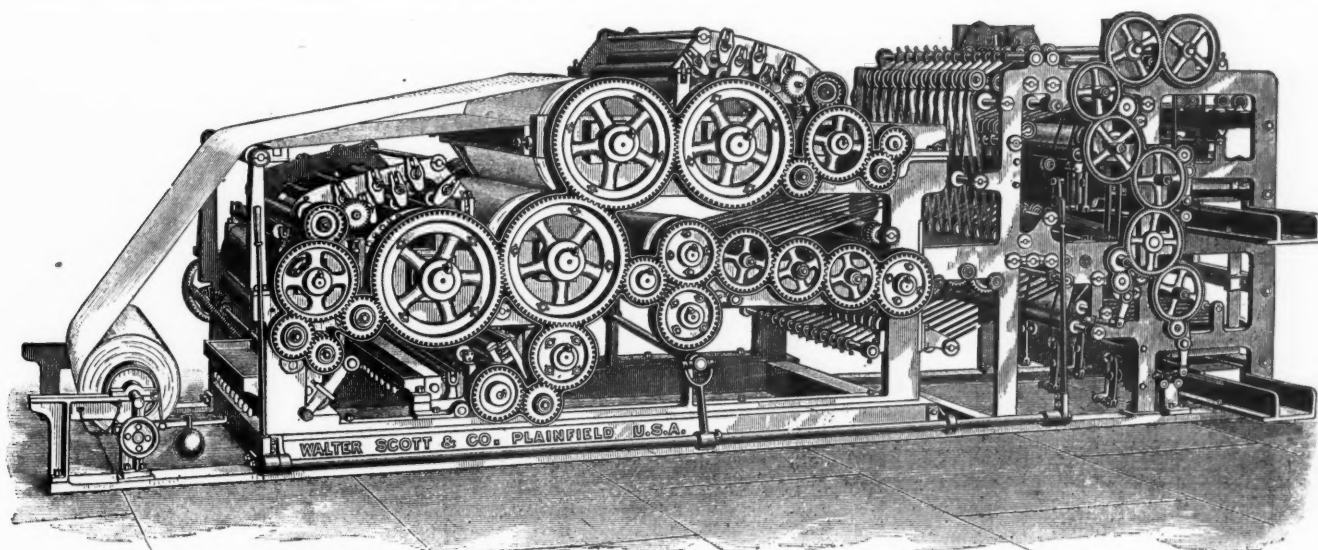
then by inserting the thumb-nail under the tail (C), the adjustable gauge (A) can be moved up or down as desired to the extent of more than $\frac{1}{4}$ inch. The steps against which the feet of the adjustable gauge rest are a little less than 1-16 of an inch apart, but by placing the steps on one side about 1-32 of an inch lower than the other—making it rest on one foot at a time (see Fig. 2)—it makes each step up or down less than 1-32 of an inch, but by setting the pins in the tympan on an angle, the finest register can be made. You will find the "Detroit" the safest, easiest and quickest gauge-pin to operate ever placed on the market.



Fig. 2.

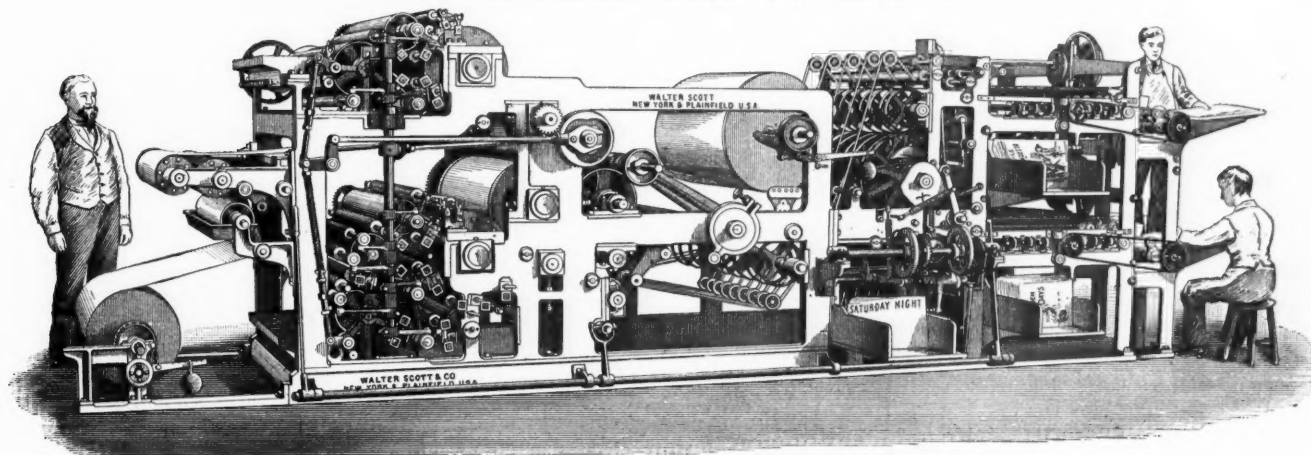
Prices—Single pins, 25 cents; set of three, 50 cents; dozen, \$1.50. Liberal discount to dealers. Correspondence solicited. Order from your dealer, or

CHARLES H. BROWN & CO., SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
156 WAYNE STREET, DETROIT, MICH.



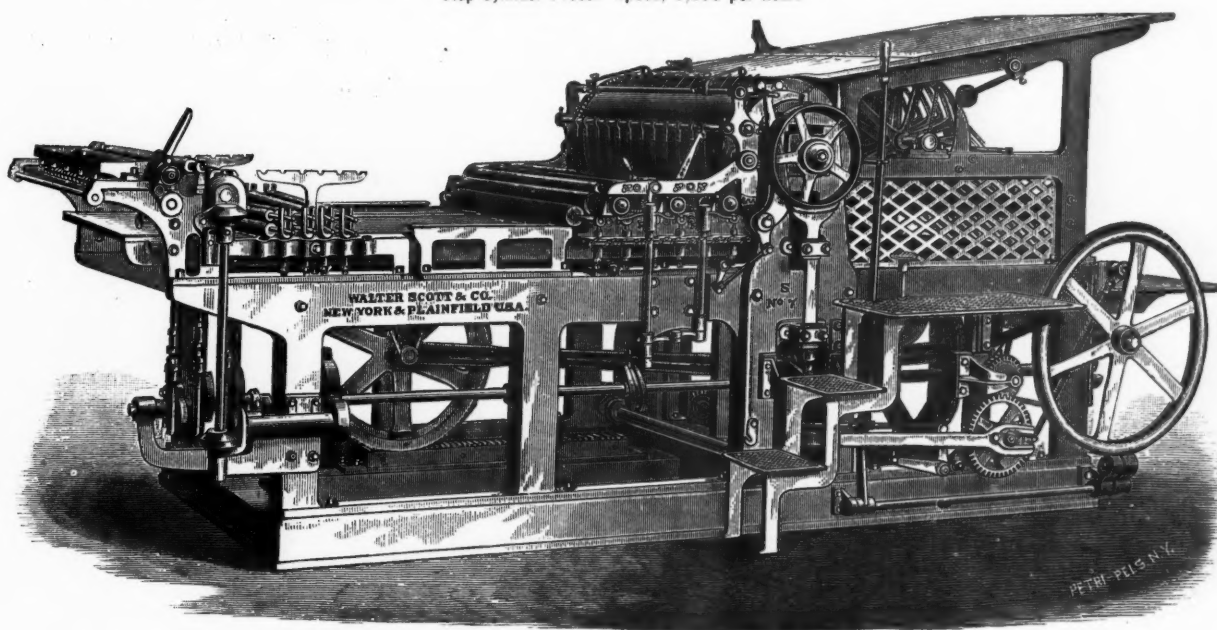
THE SCOTT WEB PERFECTING AND FOLDING MACHINE. Class A A.

Adapted for Almanac and ordinary Bookwork. Speed, 12,000 per hour.



THE SCOTT WEB PERFECTING MACHINE. Class E E.

Especially designed for Illustrated Periodicals and Fine Bookwork. Will produce work equal in quality to Four-Roller Two-Revolution or Stop-Cylinder Press. Speed, 6,000 per hour.

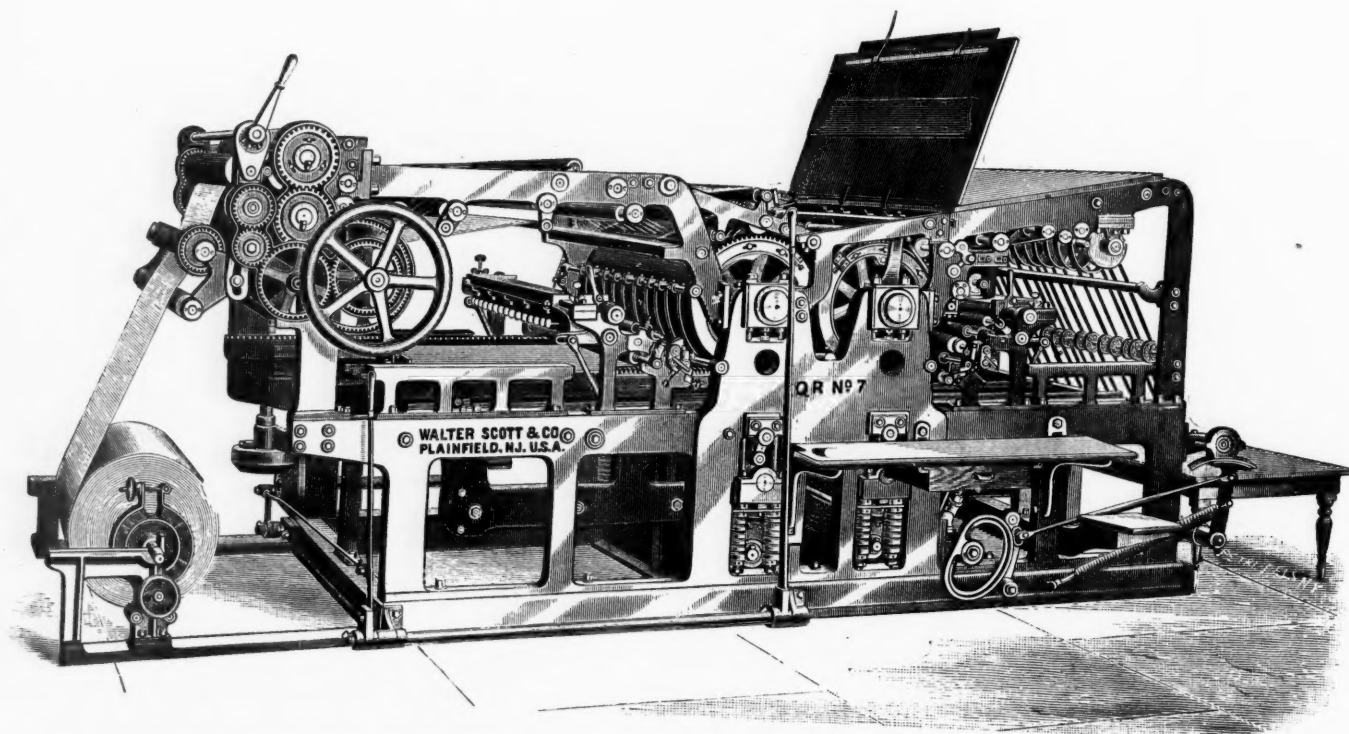


THE SCOTT STOP-CYLINDER PRESS. Class S.

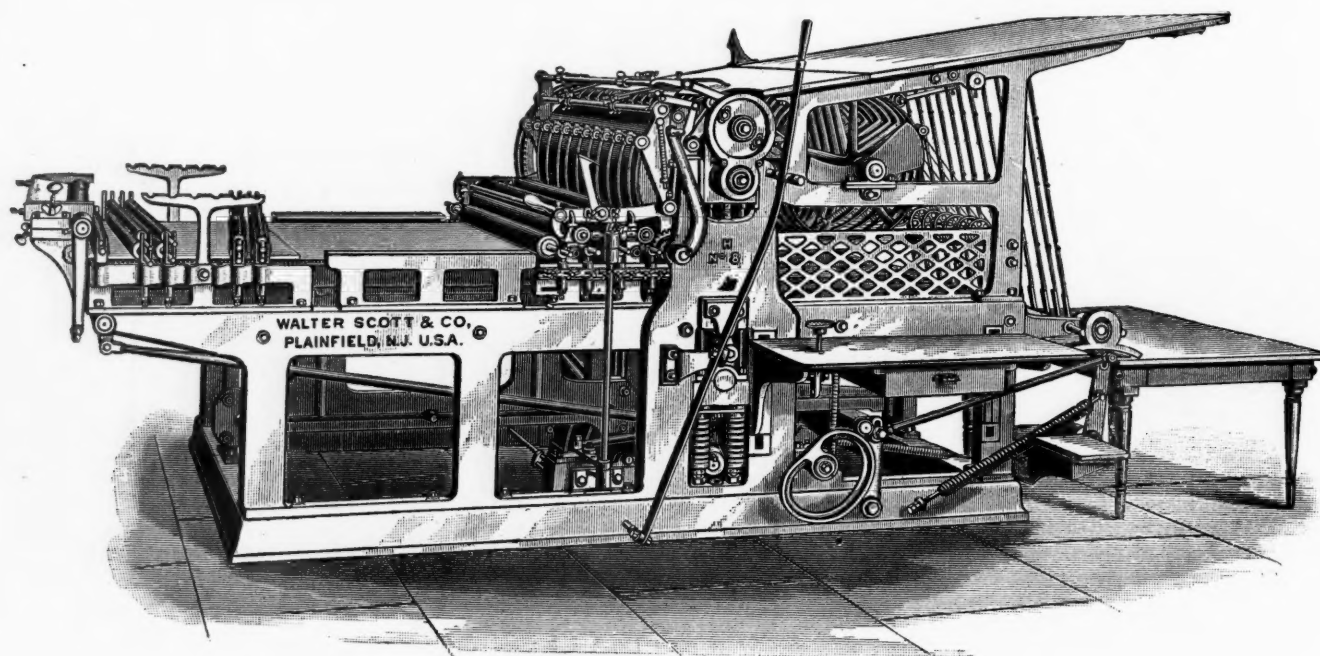
WALTER SCOTT & CO.

- -

PLAINFIELD, N. J.



Class Q R.—THE SCOTT FLAT BED PERFECTING PRESS, WITH ROLL FEED. Works any size sheet. Speed, 1,600 impressions per hour on both sides. Folders can be attached. Also make same machine with four form rollers and table distribution.



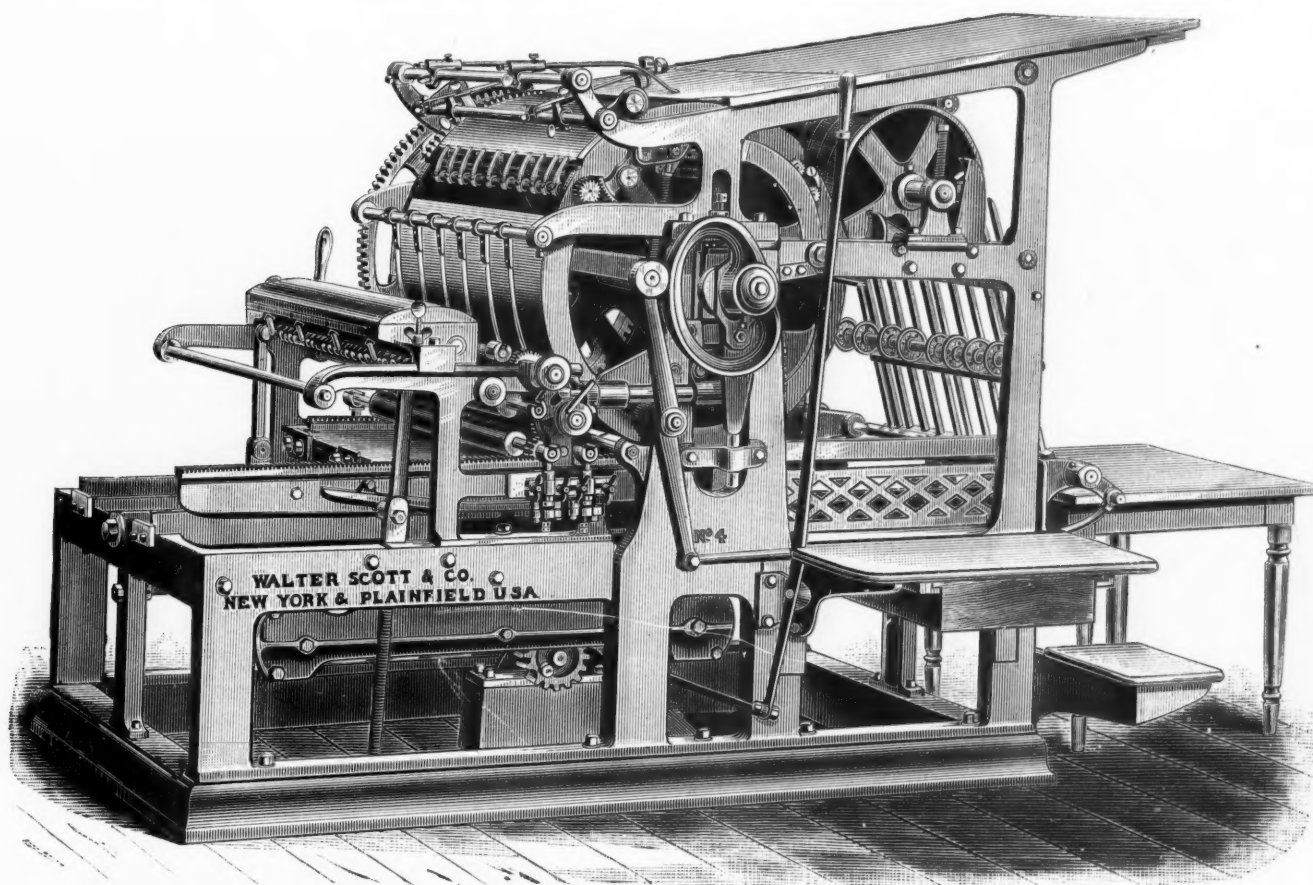
Class H.—THE SCOTT TWO-REVOLUTION.

WALTER SCOTT & CO.

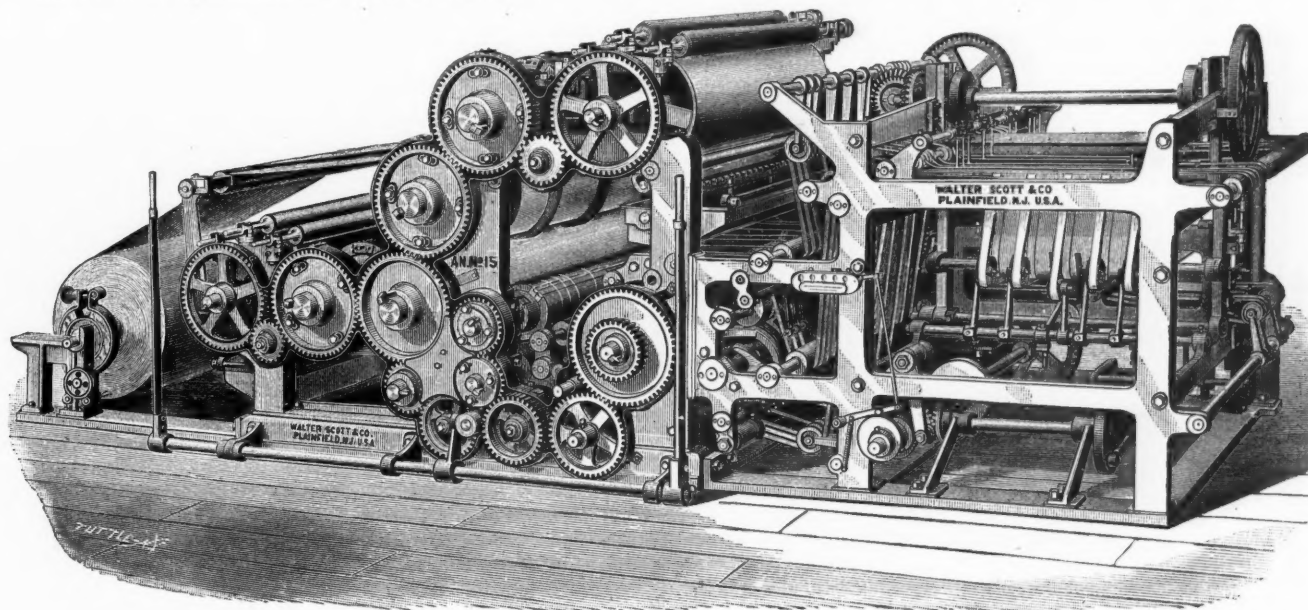
New York Office—Times Building.

— PLAINFIELD, N. J.

J. W. OSTRANDER, 77 and 79 Jackson St., Chicago, WESTERN AGENT.



Class J.—THE SCOTT BOOK AND JOB PRESS is constructed in the most substantial manner, on correct principles, and meets all the requirements of a first-class machine.



Class A N.—THE SCOTT ROTARY PLATE, WEB PERFECTING PRESS. Works 4 and 8 pages, 6, 7 and 8 columns to the page. Speed 10,000 per hour. Designed to meet the growing demand for a first-class machine at a very low price.

WALTER SCOTT & CO.

New York Office—Times Building.



PLAINFIELD, N. J.

MANUFACTURERS OF PRINTING MACHINERY.

PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS visiting New York are invited to have their mail sent to our office, and to make it their headquarters.

J. W. OSTRANDER, 77 and 79 Jackson St., Chicago, WESTERN AGENT.



THE COST OF STOCK.

BY C. G. BURGOYNE.

A work of practical value to Printers, Publishers, Stationers and all who either Print, Buy or Sell Paper.



THE publisher of **The Cost of Stock** confidently offers his production to the printers of the United States as being far in advance of any other work on the same subject. **The Cost of Stock** consists of 960 tables, which deal with all weights of paper from 8 to 120 pounds to the ream of both 480 and 500 sheets.

THERE ARE 128 PAGES OF TABULATED FACTS THAT WILL GLADDEN THE HEART OF THE ESTIMATE MAKER.

It is only necessary to consult the proper table (the work is perfectly indexed) to *quickly* find, *by one operation in multiplication*, the cost of the stock, *regardless of size, weight or price*, that is required to print *any* job of 500 to 100,000 copies. These tables can be applied to book as well as to job work. 128 pages. Size of page, $6\frac{7}{8} \times 10\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

..... TWO WAYS OF MAKING A CALCULATION

PROBLEM: Give the Cost of Stock used in 15,000 copies, two to the sheet, out of 40 lb. paper at 7c.

THE BRAIN-WASTE WAY.

FIRST OPERATION.

Copies.
2 to sheet) 15,000
7,500 sheets.

SECOND OPERATION.

Sheets.
480 sheets to ream) 7,500 (15 reams
480
2,700
2,400
300 sheets.

THIRD OPERATION.

Sheets.
24 sheets to quire) 300 (12 quires
24
60
48
12 sheets.

FOURTH OPERATION.

15 reams.
40 lbs.
600 lbs.

FIFTH OPERATION.

12 quires weigh
 $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 ream (40 lbs.)
which is 24 lbs.

SIXTH OPERATION.

12 sheets weigh
 $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1 ream (40 lbs.)
which is 1 lb.

SEVENTH OPERATION.

15 reams weigh 600 lbs.
12 quires " 24 "
12 sheets " 1 "
Total lbs. - 625

EIGHTH OPERATION.

625 lbs. @
7c.
\$43.75 — Answer.

THE EASY WAY

As given by THE COST OF STOCK.

625 lbs. @
7c.
\$43.75

Not only does **The Cost of Stock** tell you the cost of the paper, but it gives the number of reams, quires and sheets used; also the number of impressions when worked singly or "full on."

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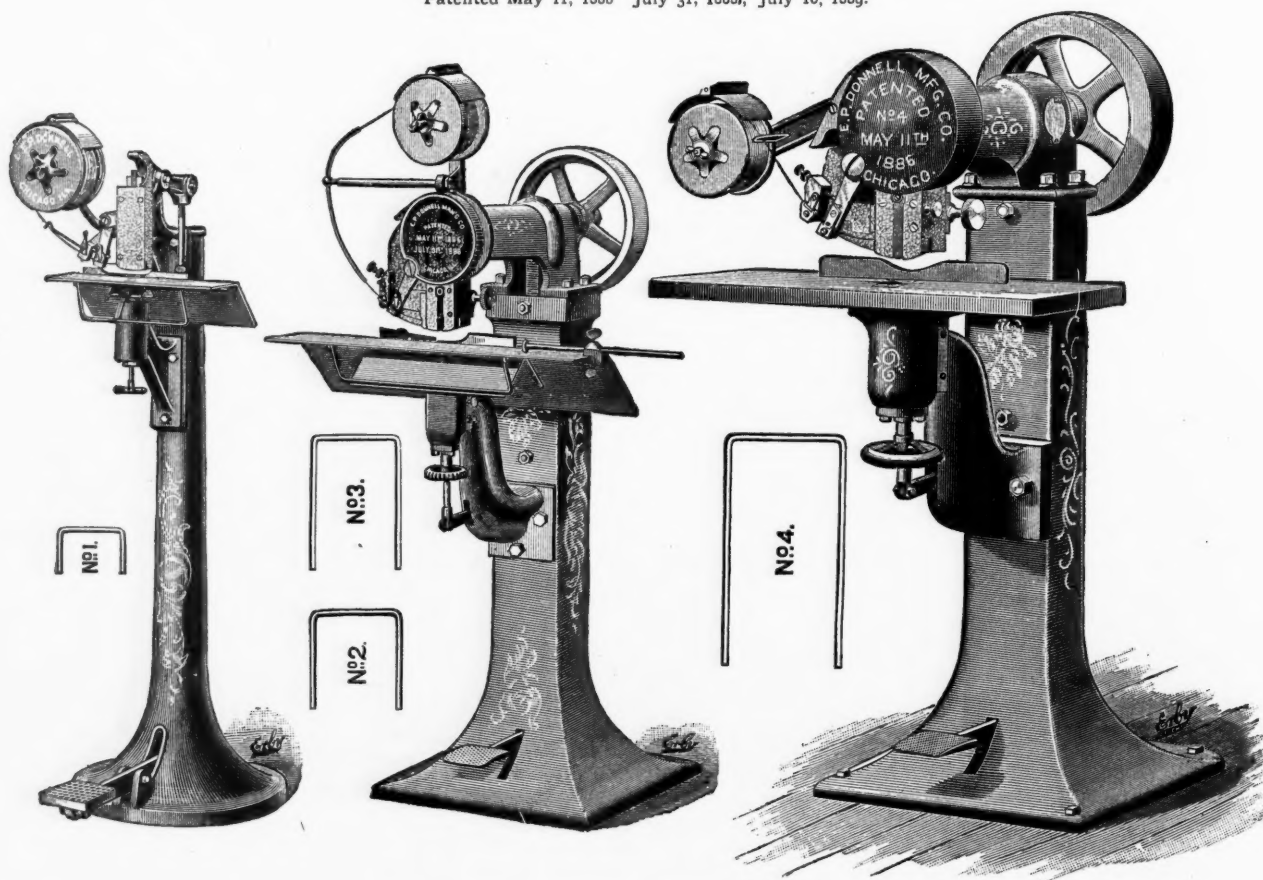
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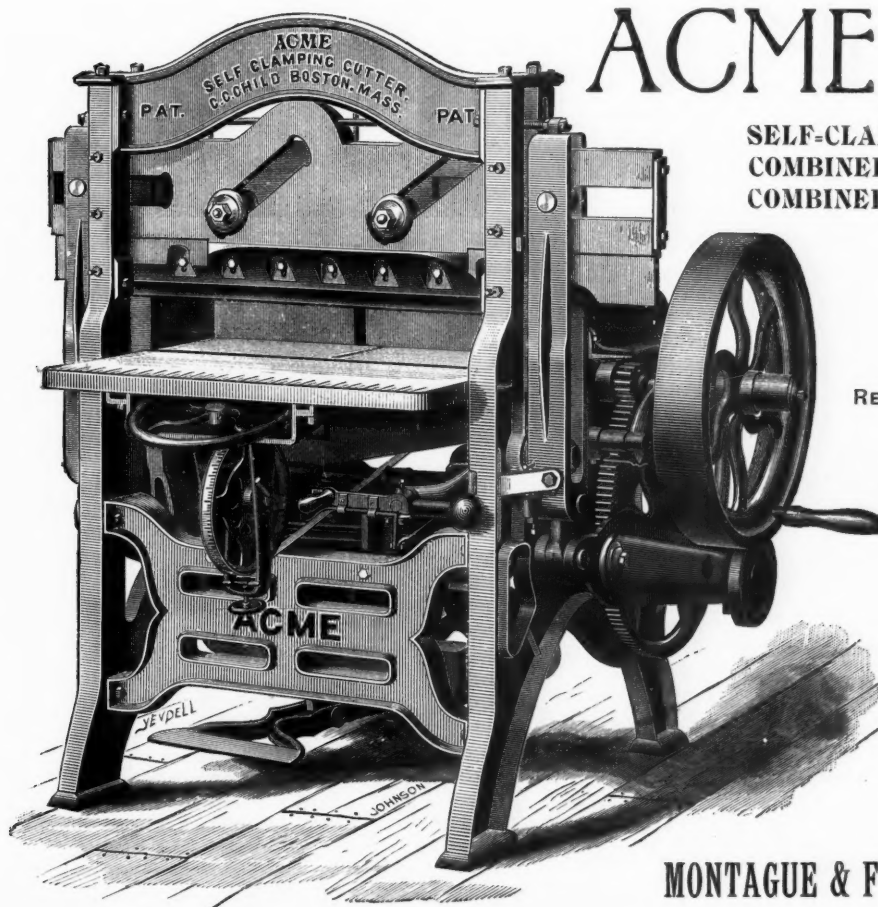
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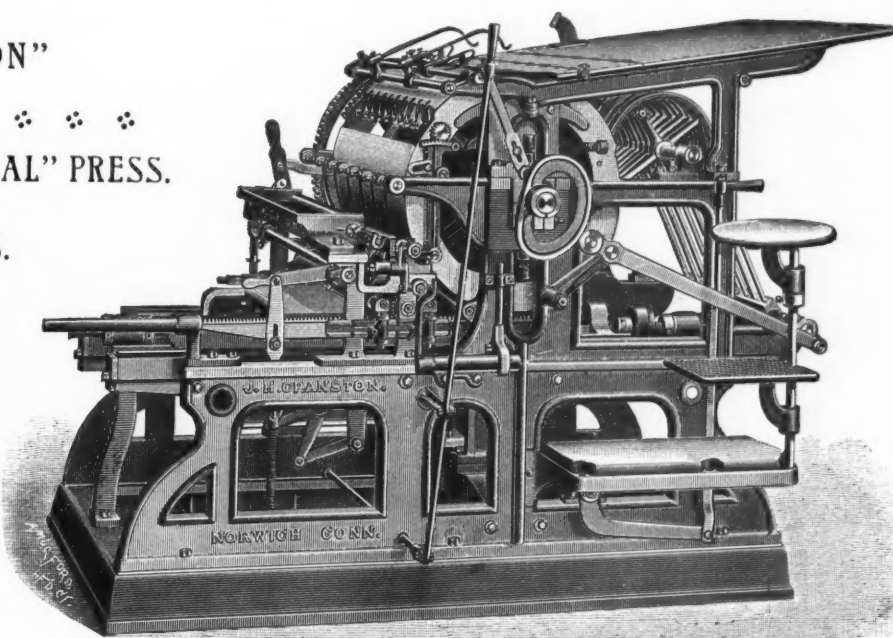
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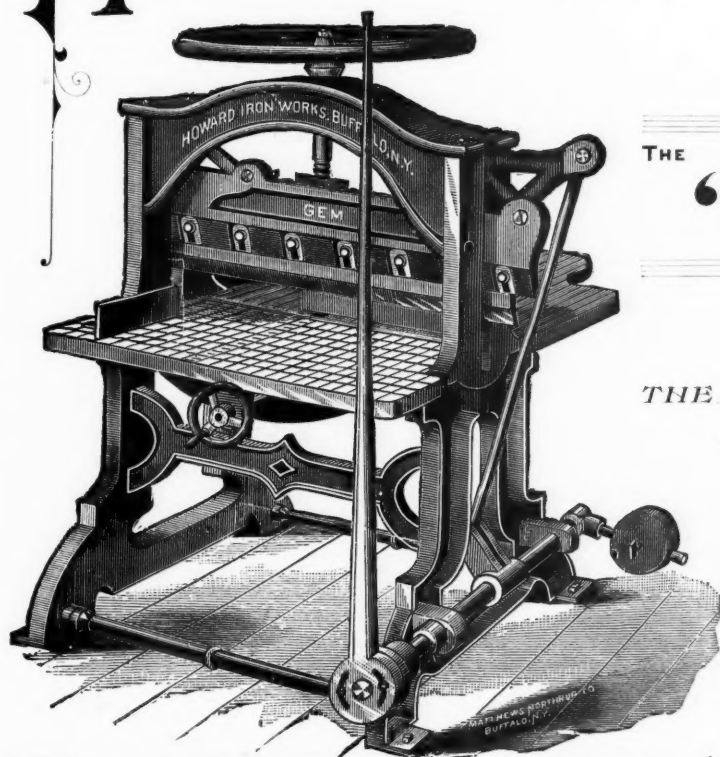


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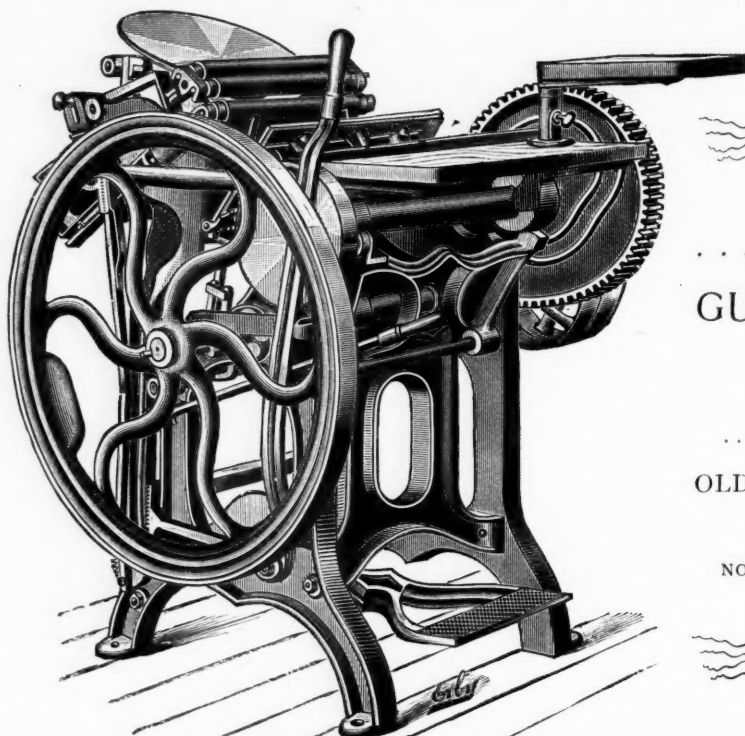
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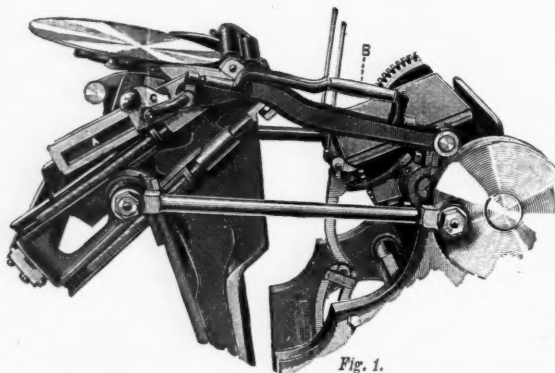


Fig. 1.

SUSPENSION — OF — THE ROLLERS. (PATENTED)

This is effected at the will of the operator, by the simple device shown in the cut.

When the link, "C," is raised to the top, or forward part of the roller frame, as in Fig. 1, it gives to the rollers a movement back and forth over the disk only, the disk revolving at each revolution of the press, the same as when the full throw of the rollers is in operation as shown in Fig. 2, when the link is in its lower or outer position. The

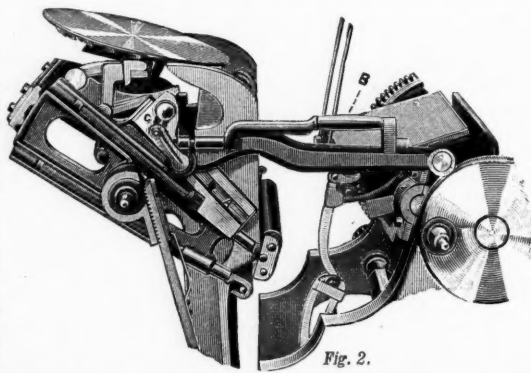


Fig. 2.

link is operated by the handle "B," and may be changed at any time while the press is in operation without danger. The change is made instantaneously, without change of position of the operator, and suspends the rollers from their downward movement over the form until the ink is properly distributed.

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